FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 22, 1846. [NO. 1542.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. [illegible]

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 11, 1846. 41tf

N. C. REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS!
Attention!

[illegible]

W. PRIOR.

[illegible] ACADEMY.

[illegible]

CARTHAGE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

[illegible]

Administrator's Notice.

[illegible]

41-5w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

[illegible] and wife Mary Jane, and [illegible] vs Malcom D. McNeill, Adm'r of George W. Aston, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

[illegible] appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, [illegible] J. Aston, one of the heirs at law of [illegible] W. Aston, dec'd, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident person to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Mary McIntosh, vs. John J. McIntosh and others, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McIntosh and William McIntosh, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

WAR WITH MEXICO!

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED active, brave young men to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordnance Department for immediate departure.

In pay, provisions, and clothing, this Corps will be superior to any other [illegible] the [illegible]

The highest [illegible]

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ordnance comdg N. C. Arsenal.

N. B. The [illegible] J. A. J. B.

OFFICE OF THE N. CAROLINA ARSENAL,
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1846.

To enterprising Young Men!

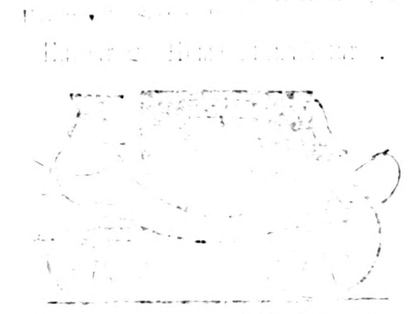
HAVING been authorized to enlist FIFTY LABOURERS for service in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, [illegible] CLOTHING, RATIONS, [illegible] MEDICAL ATTENDANCE [illegible]

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord.

Are you Insured?

THE [illegible]

E. J. HALE, Agent.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE [illegible] a GENERAL ASSORTMENT [illegible]

Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

[illegible]

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers [illegible] a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have [illegible]

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 29, 1846. 29tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kinds of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc or Copper. Having [illegible] experience in Roofing in [illegible] all who may give him a call.

P. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 29. 5tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres.

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

A READY CALCULATOR
FOR THE MEASURING OF TIMBER.

For sale, price $1, at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 28, 1846. 39-4w

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works.

For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 153 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes.
E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment.

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues to follow the Inspection of Timber and Lumber, and solicits a share of their patronage; and would also say, that he will at all times endeavor to discharge his duty [illegible]

I. PETERSON.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 38-6w

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC,
Farmers' and Planters' do.
Wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF of three valuable Building Lots, [illegible] Book Store. The [illegible] on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
[illegible] 53tf

P. T. WARD

[illegible] on Hay Street [illegible] the Market [illegible]

[illegible] SHEET IRON WARE.

[illegible]

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE [illegible] Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, [illegible] Cassimeres; [illegible] Boots and Shoes.

ALSO—

[illegible]

March 2. 3tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER [illegible] the Trustees have become convinced [illegible] and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors [illegible] to be assured, by [illegible] of the premium to be [illegible] the company will require to meet [illegible] with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, one [illegible] per cent. thereof shall have been paid [illegible] an approved note may be given for the remaining [illegible] per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fairly not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are—

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age	One Year	Seven Years	For Life.	Age	One Year	Seven Years	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 75	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
Lewis Benton, Secretary.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin-de-Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

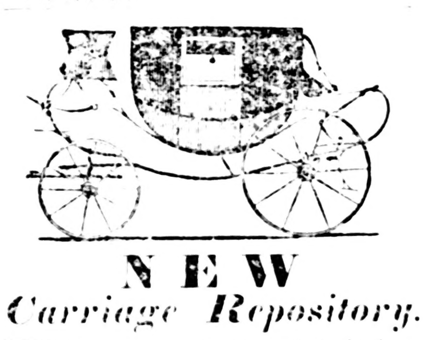
Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual moderate prices.
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 6, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

NEW GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS is now opening a choice selection of Seasonable GOODS, bought since the late reduction in prices, and can afford to sell them much lower than the fall prices. His stock consists of all kinds of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and may be found on Green Street, 3 doors from H. Leete's. Call soon and see for yourselves.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40-4w

IMPORTANT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, made at its Fall Term, 1846, I shall sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Kenansville, Duplin County, on Friday the 1st day of January next, about sixty negro Slaves. Among them are several valuable Turpentine hands and good Coopers. The balance are Plantation hands of both sexes.

Persons wishing to purchase negroes for their own use will do well to attend this sale, as many of them are the selected Servants from a large family. There are several Men having wives and children all belonging to the same Estate, which makes them more desirable.

They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bonds with ample securities, bearing interest from day of sale.

W. D. PEARSALL, *C. M. E.*
Duplin County, Nov. 7, 1846. 36-ts

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains, Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO—5000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 37tf

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in Randolph county, on Muddy Creek, forty or fifty kinds of select Fruit Trees—all of superior quality. Price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders supplied at any time. I will be in Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next County Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th Dec.

Postage must be paid on all communications.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.
November 18, 1846. 38-3m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract:

That desirable Plantation, Crowe's, the residence of the late Hon. John Campbell, containing seven hundred acres of lively pine woods lands, of which about 200 acres have been under cultivation. The dwelling house is large and commodious, (nine good rooms,) and the out houses are very complete and in excellent order.

Also, that large tract of rich river land, known as the Carloss Place, lying on the river Pee Dee. This tract contains about 1400 acres, of which about 250 acres are cleared.

And, also, that other tract of rich river land, known as the Forlorn Hope, lying on the river Pee Dee. This tract contains six hundred acres, of which 200 acres are cleared. The land is very rich.

These three tracts will be sold either separately or together. The Carloss Place and Forlorn Hope join each other, and together would make one excellent plantation. The other plantation is in a very desirable situation, about ten miles from Bennettsville and three miles from Parnassus Post Office, Marlborough District, S. C.

The premises will be shown by Mr. Wiley M. Jones, who lives at the residence, and all communications may be addressed to Messrs. Blakeney & Macfarlan, Attorneys for Mrs. Jane Campbell, Executrix, Cheraw, S. C., or to Alexander McQueen, Esq., near Cheraw, S. C., by whom the terms will be made known on application. Early application is requested, before the 1st of January if possible.

Cheraw, S. C. Dec'r 4, 1846. 40-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

John C. Graham and others, vs. Edward and William Graham.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Graham and William Graham, the Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Edward Graham and William Graham to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1846.

Neill McNair vs. William Kelly.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Kelly, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William Kelly to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, and replevy, plead, or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

To the Contributors to the Funds of the Donaldson Academy.

THE charter of this Institution requires, that it be located "in the Town of Fayetteville, or in its vicinity within four miles thereof." At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in the Session room of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville, on the evening of Tuesday the 8th of December 1846, a proposal was submitted, to make application to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its present Sessions, for such an alteration in the said charter as would admit of a location, at the discretion of the Board, any where within the territorial limits of the Presbytery of Fayetteville. As this proposal could not legally be acceded to, without the consent of the contributors to the funds of the Institution, the undersigned were appointed a Committee, to ascertain, whether such consent could be obtained. The said Contributors are, therefore, hereby respectfully requested, to shew cause, to either of the undersigned, on or before the 25th inst., whether the application aforesaid, shall be made, in pursuance of the said Proposal.

COLIN McIVER,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
ARCHD. S. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 9th, 1846. 41-tf

Just Received, a supply of best quality SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEY and for sale at Liberty Point House, by
J. BROOKSBANK.
December 5, 1846. 40-3w

Application will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for a change in the Floral College Charter.
Dec. 1, 1846.

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for a Charter of a Company to connect the Cape Fear with the Yadkin by a Canal and by opening and improving Lower Little River and other Streams.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

A Fair Hit.—The "Federal Union," the principal organ of Democracy in Georgia, in a recent attempt to show that the Whig party is no other than the Federal party of 1812, clinches the argument with this historical reminiscence:

☞ "The Federalists of 1812, called the War then waging with Great Britain, the War of President MONROE." ☜

Upon which the *Savannah Republican* very pithily observes:

"Now we really think that a man who does not *even know who WAS President in 1812*, cannot be regarded as very high authority upon any subject. He ought to be promoted from the Editorial Chair to the dunce block."

The Richmond Standard makes the following pertinent remarks upon the importance of advertisements to all persons engaged in business:

"As for *advertising*, in the abstract, any merchant who has tried it would as soon think of taking down his sign, or closing one of his windows, as stopping his advertisements. It is beyond comparison the surest, cheapest and readiest way to introduce yourself to the public. The merchant who advertises freely, hangs his sign up in every man's parlor; his name is constantly before the community, and they unconsciously get familiar with it, and resort to him as a matter of course. On the other hand, the man who does not advertise, is out of the way; he lives on a back street with no front entrance to his store; he has a quiet life of it, but in the hurry and bustle of the world he is forgotten and neglected, as he deserves to be.

"There was a man in London once, so the story goes, who determined to spend all he made during the first year in advertising; he soon found that it was impossible, for the simple reason, that the more he advertised, the more he made; and after a strenuous effort to get rid of his money in advertising, he had to give it up."

Lieut. Carter, of the Volunteers, bound for Mexico, received the gift of a magnificent sword, on Tuesday, from Col. Crowe, at the Shakspeare Hotel. What renders this presentation more honorable is, (says a cotemporary,) that it was offered without ostentation—the simple request being, "Lieutenant, do not disgrace this sword." The response, "Colonel, I will not." This reminds us of the old story of the presentation of a pitcher to a Colonel in the Militia, sometime ago, when both the donor and donee forgot their speeches. At length, says one of the privates—"Col. *here's* the pitcher!"—the Col. replying,—"Ah,—John! Is *that* the pitcher?"

Hard.—One of the Alabama volunteers writing home and speaking of the Sutlers, says, "I can, positively, buy more in Mobile for fifty cents, than with five dollars here." Another one with much *spirit*, says, "It is pretty tough, I tell you—wages only $7 per month, and *whiskey from one to two dollars a gallon*—other necessaries of life in proportion!"—*Balt. Clip.*

Patent Medicines Exposed.—A law of the State of Maine requires that all patent medicines sold in that State shall have a label attached to each bottle, box, &c. describing the ingredients of which the contents are composed, and the proportion of each. This will make bad work with the sarsaparilla, especially that which is made up of sugar, water, liquorice, and boiled molasses.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot thus pithily alludes to Mr. Polk's miserable explanation of the motives and causes which induced him to permit Santa Anna to pass into Vera Cruz:

"His excuse for suffering Santa Anna to pass our blockade is the lamest in the world. It is supremely silly! He says that Paredes and Santa Anna were rivals, who were scheming against each other, and he thought, by aiding Santa Anna to get back to his country, from which he had been banished, it would be a master stroke in the way of bringing about a peace between Mexico and the United States! Wonderful forecast! O thou most keen-eyed and correctly judging Mr. Polk! Aid such *devoted friends* of the United States as Santa Anna, Almonte, and the large number of distinguished Mexican Generals who accompanied them, are known to be, in getting back to Mexico, and they would of course *persuade* their countrymen to make peace with the United States! Well, the wily and adroit Dictator and his suite found a free pass through our squadron, by Mr. Polk's order, into Mexico—and forthwith the *orders* and *pronunciamentos* of Santa Anna and Almonte were published on every breeze to the Mexican people and army, breathing vengeance, war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, against the United States! Our army was to be defeated and put to the rout, while these braggadocia Mexicans, with whom Mr. Polk has been intriguing, proclaimed that they were going to win laurels on the banks of the Sabine against our army!

And yet Mr. Polk, in his message, professes to believe the country will yet see that Santa Anna, the treacherous dog, and Almonte, the cold, deliberate hater of the United States, are sincerely doing all they can to bring about a peace upon our own terms! Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askelon!

Mr. Polk still asks for the two millions to be placed at his disposal. This confirms the belief with some that part of the money has already been drawn and paid over to Santa Anna's agent.

Our venerable contemporary seems to lose his head, more and more, as the case of the Administration grows worse. We learn that it is a point much mooted in the coteries of the city whether the Mexican war or the organ is most *damaging* to the Administration. The war, they say, is a calamity; but the organ an infliction. The patient might possibly recover of the disease, but then he seems doomed to die of the doctor.—*Nat. Int.*

"Werry" Distressing.—The Cincinnati Times tells a good story of a fellow who was reading over the list of the killed and wounded at Monterey, the other day. He waded patiently through the long columns of names, and then petulantly throwing the paper aside, exclaimed, *"D—n sich news—there ain't nobody there that I know"!*

The "Louisville breach of promise case" has been settled by the following check:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6, 1846.

Henry S. Julian, Esq., Treasurer of Mechanics' Savings Institution of Louisville: Please pay to the bearer, for a Sunday evening walk, Six Thousand Dollars, and charge the same to account.

$6000. JOHN HAYES.

Selling Crackers.—This is too good to be lost. A quick witted toper went into a bar room and called for something to drink in New York.

"We don't *sell* liquor," said the law-abiding landlord—"we will *give* you a glass, and then if you want to buy a cracker, we'll sell it for three cents."

"Very well," said the Yankee customer, "hand down your decanter."

The "good creature" was handed down, and our hero took a stiff horn, when turning around to depart, the unsuspecting landlord handed him the dish of crackers, with the remark, "you will buy a cracker?"

"Wall, no, I guess not; you sell 'em too dear; I can get lots on 'em, five or six for a cent any where else."

Anecdote by Counsel.—At the Cork assizes Mr. G. Bennett, canvassing the term "temperate habits" in a policy of insurance, said, "The late Sir Hercules Langrishe was exceedingly fond of drinking, and, being ill, Dr. Plunket advised him to drink only a glass of wine in the day. Sir H. promised to obey; but the doctor called in upon him a day or two after, and, seeing his patient a little out of order, said to him, 'I hope you followed out my advice?' 'I did,' replied the other. 'Well,' says the doctor, 'I am anxious to see the size of the glass;' upon which Sir Hercules brought in a glass which held two quarts! The doctor then restricted Sir Hercules to a pint of wine in the day, and the following one, having called on his patient, told him to stick to that quantity and it would lengthen his days. 'I believe you,' said Sir Hercules, for yesterday was the longest day I ever spent.'"

How to Weigh a Pound of Butter.—A pedlar in the Highlands of Scotland, having run short of butter, applied to a farmer's wife for a supply. "How much do you want?" said the woman. "One pun' will do," said the pedlar. "I cannot make you a pun'," replied the woman, "I hav na a pun' weight." "Well, what weight hae ye?" said the pedlar. "Twa pun,'" said the woman. "And which is the weight?" said the man. "Oh! it's jist the tangs,"* (the tongs.) "Well," said he, "put ane leg in the scale and tither oot, and that'll be a pun.'" The woman did as requested, but, when it was weighed, she looked doubtfully at the butter, and said, "It looks more than a pun'." "Oh! its all right," said the pedlar, "how much is it?" 'A saxpence,' was the reply, which the pedlar paid, and departed rather hastily, lest the woman should discover that "ane leg in and ane leg oot" was not the exact way of weighing a pound of butter.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our columns have been so occupied for some days with matter of too much consequence to be postponed to suit our own convenience, that we have not until to-day been able to command the space required for the review, which our readers have a right to expect at our hands, of the contents of the President's late Message to Congress. This task has, on this occasion, been made an imperative duty by the attempt of the President, in the outset of that Message, to stigmatize as *treasonable* the free discussion of measures of his which have filled the minds of thinking and reasoning men with doubt at least, if not with just apprehension, of their final consequences, of which the claim of King's prerogative for himself now put forth by the President is an augury so unfavorable as of itself to invite a more jealous scrutiny of the rest of the contents of the Message.

The subject which is naturally most prominent, and is made more so by the very large space which it occupies in the Message, is

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Nearly three-fourths of the Message is devoted to a justification of this war, and of the part which the President has acted in relation to it. Of this elaborate defence, applying the old adage, *Qui s'excuse s'accuse*, we might perhaps content ourselves with saying that such a defence is of itself a confession of error. But, when this vindication is put upon the ground of charging intentional misrepresentations of the conduct of the Executive, charged to have been made with intent to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, we are obliged to enter into a more particular examination of the points of this defence, and to show wherein they are erroneous, illusory, or deceptive.

No one can have perused this long defence of the conduct of the Executive, partaking more of the character of a one-sided argument by a professional advocate, than the calm, fair, and frank exposition of an important subject by the Chief Magistrate of a great People to their Representatives, without remarking that there is in it a systematic attempt to bring up new issues, in order to withdraw the public mind from the first and main one.

On the 11th of May last, the President, by his Message to Congress, proclaimed that War existed between Mexico and the United States. Congress is the only power which can rightfully and constitutionally put the United States at war: that body had made no move towards establishing that relation between the United States and Mexico; and yet, before this Message was penned, the thunders of the cannon of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had announced it to the world. As Congress certainly did not begin this war, the question is, Was it by Mexico or by the President of the United States that it was brought on? *This* is the important question which the President would elude in his elaborate enumeration of wrongs inflicted by Mexico upon the United States, which he concludes were sufficient to have authorized the United States to declare war against Mexico. Grant his conclusion, and whose business and right was it to make this war? It belonged to Congress only, not to the President, or any other authority on earth. Grant that there existed sufficient cause to require the U. States to make war upon Mexico, the President himself has, in referring to the example and message of President Van Buren, informed us what was his own duty in such a conjuncture.

President Van Buren, believing that it would be in vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Congress in the Message referred to, in which he said: "On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents [of the correspondence with the Mexican Government,] and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands to Congress, *to whom it belongs* to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress." Such was the course of President Van Buren, as now shown by President Polk himself. How pointedly does it not rebuke his own course under circumstances not materially different!—Mr. Van Buren did not deem himself authorized by these considerations, in the existing state of things in Mexico, to "recommend" to Congress to declare war against her; nor did Mr. Polk think, at the beginning of the last session, that the injuries which he now enumerates authorized that extreme measure, or he would have sent in such a "recommendation" himself.

Being convinced that war was a "necessary and expedient measure," it was his constitutional *duty* to "recommend it to Congress;" and, failing to do so, he would have been culpably derelict. If, in the course of the session, any thing occurred to bring him to a different conclusion, Mr. Van Buren had instructed him that it was his duty to lay the whole subject before Congress, "to whom it belonged to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress" to be had from Mexico. Nay, Mr. Polk himself was, at the opening of the last session of Congress, fully sensible of what his duty was, when he informed the two Houses, in his annual Message, that he forbore at that time "*to recommend* [*to Congress*] *such* ulterior measures of redress," &c. in consequence of the pendency of the mission of Mr. Slidell.

Let it be admitted that the United States have suffered much wrong from Mexico—enough, without swelling it by the elaborate exaggeration in which the President indulges himself in his Message. But who have been the immediate cause and instruments of these wrongs? Usurpers, men who have disregarded and trampled upon her Constitution and forms of law; who have put down all order and legal accountability; and in their stead have introduced universal confusion and military anarchy. So far from having any regular and accountable Government, the social system of the Mexicans has for years exhibited a continued series of almost entire disorganization. This sad destiny has been brought upon them by the delinquency, the violence, and the crimes of their rulers. Admit that the injuries which we have received at the hands of Mexico have been sufficient to excite a desire for redress, or, if you will, even for vengeance; yet, when we look at things as they exist in that unhappy country, and reflect that her down-trodden masses, upon whom chiefly the calamities of war fall, are innocent of our wrongs, and have not the power to right them, pity and humanity arrest the purpose that would inflict upon them the dreadful scourge of war. Our arms cannot carry desolation and mourning into all the hovels of the miserable masses of Mexico, whilst the real delinquents would be well nigh as secure from harm as the true author of this war, almost enthroned as he is in the palace in this Metropolis. But had the President recommended war instead of declaring that he forbore to do so, Congress might or might not have declared it. Probably not, as the President admitted that an existing Government in Mexico was disposed to receive a Minister from us to settle existing difficulties, and also that the country was on the verge of one of its frequent revolutions. If disposed to take a remedy into our own hands, Congress might have authorized reprisals upon Mexico; a measure short of war, which President Jackson had recommended, and which was then and at all times amply sufficient for redress, and for every purpose except to despoil Mexico of a portion of her territory.

But, to return to the material question between President Polk and the AMERICAN PEOPLE: *How and by whom was this war begun?* If by Mexico, he stands absolved; if by himself, he has far surpassed all his predecessors in bold abuse of power.

No threats on the part of Mexico amounted to War. In August, 1845, the American army, by orders of the President, took post at Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Nueces, and within the line of the Texan settlements. It remained in that position, unmolested by the Mexicans, until March 1846, when, under orders of the War Department, it moved forward to occupy a position on the Rio Grande. In the execution of the orders of the President, the Commanding General overthrew by military force and expelled the Mexican authorities from Santiago, took post on the Rio Grande, fortified his camp, mounted his cannon so as to command the town of Matamoras, and cut off all communication with it by blockading the mouth of the river on which it stands. Up to that time Mexico had sent no forces across the Rio Grande. The Texans had no settlements or posts, nor ever have had any, on the Rio Grande, upon any of its tributaries, or within its long valley, from its sources to its mouth. Texan officers, laws, or jurisdiction had never been seen or existed any where on the borders of the Rio Grande, from the Green Mountains to the Gulf. On the contrary, the whole length of the country had been discovered by the Mexicans, and their uninterrupted possession had continued up to that day. Beginning with the city of Taos, more than one thousand miles up the Rio Grande, the Mexicans had east of that river towns and cities, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, San Miguel, San Domingo, Albuquerque, Torreon, Totillas, Tajique, Nutreas, Tabira, Valverde, Fra Cristobal, Old Presidio, Dolores, Laredo, and Point Isabel, stretching the whole length of the river, from its sources to the Gulf. From the time that Mexico became independent of old Spain, her jurisdiction, her laws, and her officers had swayed over all these cities and towns, and the entire rural population of the country. Texas never had had a foothold in the country of the Rio Grande. Such was the state of things until it was first interrupted, and has since been subverted, by our army; and all this was as well known to the President as to any other man. Both Mexico and President Polk have declared to the world that the United States and Mexico were at peace before Gen. Taylor was ordered to march from the Nueces to the Rio Grande. Certainly Mexico had not made war upon the United States. No person will deny that a warlike act is war. Are not the marching of an army of one nation into territory that has ever been in the unbroken possession of another with which it is at peace, and where the jurisdiction, laws, and authorities of the country thus assaulted have been daily enforced, and the overthrow of these laws and authorities by the invading army, and the substitution of its military rule, warlike acts? If these acts *necessarily lead to war*, it is not competent for the President to authorize them, because the Constitution vests the whole war-power of the Government in Congress. But such acts are War, and in a most offensive form. Our armies have taken possession of a good part of New Mexico and Coahuila, without any actual conflict of arms; and who will not say that we have not made war upon these Mexican States? No, the President has no more right or constitutional power of himself to take such acts than he has to appropriate money in the Treasury, or to decide causes in the Supreme Court.

But the Message assumes boldly that the Rio Grande, from its *mouth* to its *source*, is the western boundary of Texas. It predicates this conclusion, mainly, upon the grounds that Texas had *always* claimed to that boundary; that her Congress, by the act of 1836, declared it to be so; that by her treaty with Santa Anna in May 1836, he recognised it as such; and that "Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo." His proposition, then, is, that as Texas by annexation became a State of the Union, and her western boundary was the Rio Grande, the United States extended to that line, and it was his duty to "see that her laws were faithfully executed" up to it.

Let us rapidly examine these various points. By the resolution annexing Texas, Congress did not recognise the Rio Grande, or any other line, as the western boundary of Texas. There has been at no time a controversy or doubt upon the true position of any other than the *western* boundary of Texas; and, in reference to this line, the resolution of annexation expressly included only "the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas;" cautiously providing, in addition, that said State of Texas was "to be formed subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments." Here is a distinct recognition that this western boundary was unsettled, and a condition imposed which, in terms, was acceded to by Texas, that its adjustment with Mexico should be made by the Government of the United States. Will any one maintain that the President of himself can adjust and determine the unsettled boundaries of the United States? That can be done only by the treaty-making power, the President and the Senate acting by two-thirds; and this true and constitutional mode of settling the question is provided for by the articles of annexation. To the extent of the dispute in relation to the true locality of the western boundary line of Texas it was the duty of the President of the United States to await the action of the treaty-making power with Mexico. But such constitutional delay did not suit his purposes. He was resolved to have what he then thought would be an easy, speedy, and triumphant brush with Mexico; and, as his occupation of Texas to the utmost verge of her settlements west of the Nueces for six months would not extract the first fire from her, he was resolved to make the war himself, although Congress was then in session. He therefore ordered the army to march in hostile array to the Rio Grande. If this position of his, that the western boundary of the United States extended along that river from its mouth to its source, and it was his duty to maintain the jurisdiction and to execute the laws of the United States up to it, was not an after-thought, why did he not immediately upon annexation march our army upon Santiago, break up the Mexican custom-house there, and drive her officers, laws, and authority from the soil of the United States? Why should he delay this work for months, if he was so urgently impelled by his oath and duty? Santa Fe, too, the capital of New Mexico, was some miles within the United States, according to his present position. It was the seat of a foreign conflicting Government, which was then maintaining an adversary rule over about as many Mexican towns, cities, and people east of the Rio Grande as there were in the entire country between that river and the Sabine which acknowledged the jurisdiction of Texas. If the lower part of that stream was the boundary of the United States, on the annexation of Texas, according to his own position the river was a continuation of the same boundary line to its source. If he was bound as President to assert the jurisdiction of the United States, and execute their laws at Santiago, was he not under a stronger obligation to expel a foreign Government from Santa Fe, and to reduce that capital and all its dependencies under our laws and authority? Yet this he never attempted or dreamed of until Congress recognised the unconstitutional war which he had commenced. In such difficulties does a departure from principle involve men.

"Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande or Rio Bravo," says the Message. Now France never ceded *Texas* to the United States at all; she ceded *Louisiana*, which the United States contended included all the country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, from the sources of that river to the Rio Grande. The statement that France ceded to the United States Texas *eo nomine* can have no other effect than to produce a false impression upon the public mind. Spain always controverted the position that Louisiana extended to the Rio Grande. But that is neither the main nor a collateral question in this matter; it is only thrown in to distract and to lead the mind from the true points. Louisiana and Texas once had a common recognised boundary, and that was the river Nueces. The query, however, is as to the boundary *of Texas*. Spain owned and was possessed of Louisiana, which she ceded to France by the treaty of October, 1800. Before this cession she was undisputed sovereign of Louisiana, of Texas, New Mexico, and all the other provinces of Mexico.—She held and possessed them all by certain and definite boundary, and the western line of Texas, in which she made settlements more than a century ago, was the river Nueces. Her ancient, first, and only capital of New Mexico continued to be Santa Fe, which it could not have been had the province of Louisiana extended to the Rio Grande. After she ceded Louisiana to France, during the whole period of its possession by that Power, and after its transfer by her to the United States, Santa Fe continued to be the undisputed capital of New Mexico, where its government was fully and uninterruptedly administered. The right of the United States to Texas was ceded to Spain by the treaty of 1819; and from that time until Mexico revolted she held and governed Texas by the Nueces as its Western boundary; and Tamaulipas, another province, as running across the Rio Grande to the Nueces for its Eastern boundary. In 1824, Mexico, having achieved her independence, established a Federal Republic, constituted of several States, upon the model of our Union and Constitution. Under this system New Mexico was one of the States, Coahuila was another, and Texas a third. The two latter did not unite and form one State of the Republic, as the Message states. They were established and existed as separate and distinct political geographical divisions, but were united under one common Legislature and one common State Government. They existed as separate territories, having distinct and separate boundaries, and each by its known and mutually recognised boundary, and by the name of Coahuila and Texas respectively. The same river Nueces was a common boundary between them, being the western line of Texas and the eastern line of Coahuila. Texas did not, in fact, nor did she then claim to, extend further west than the Nueces; and as to the reaching up to and comprehending all of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, including her capital of Santa Fe, such an extravagance had not then entered into any man's imagination. Things remained in this state until Texas, in 1835, declared her independence; but Coahuila remained a State of Mexico. Texas declared herself independent by name, and did not define her boundary. She ineffectually endeavored to prevail with Coahuila to take the same step, and then left her in undisputed possession and in the exercise of her separate jurisdiction and authority up to the Nueces. No question of boundary had then arisen between them. What, then, becomes of the President's position, "Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande?"

In April, 1836, Santa Anna was captured by the Texan army, and whilst a prisoner of war he entered into and signed certain articles with some of the principal officers of the Texan army. It was provided expressly in one of the articles that the whole arrangement should be submitted respectively to the Governments of Texas and Mexico; and the latter rejected it. Santa Anna had, from the time of marching to invade Texas, ceased to be the President of Mexico, and a President *ad interim* had been appointed, and was invested with, and was then exercising, the powers of that office. Santa Anna was only General-in-chief, and also a prisoner of war. One of the articles of this arrangement stipulated that "the Mexican army should retire west of the Rio Grande," and this is the only provision bearing upon the point of cession of territory or boundary. It neither attempts, nor, by any terms which might have been adopted, could it have settled boundary, or ceded any of the territory of Mexico. Because, first, Santa Anna was but a military commander before he was taken captive, and could not as such make a treaty to bind Mexico. Secondly, if he was clothed with such a power, its exercise was suspended on his captivity, and reverted to Mexico. Thirdly, the arrangement itself provided for its ratification or rejection by Mexico and Texas, and Mexico rejected it. This is what President Polk terms a "treaty" by which "Santa Anna in May, 1836," by Texas [illegible] "recognised" the Rio Grande as her western boundary. It is difficult to decide whether the President blunders most in his idea of a treaty, or in his statement of the facts of the case. This compact between the prisoner Santa Anna and his captors had no effect to divest Mexico of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, or to invest Texas with it, and yet it is the first beginning and the only foundation of her claim. Never before had she set up any claim for any portion of the country between the two rivers. In December following, indeed, her Congress passed an act to define the boundaries of the Republic of Texas, in which the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, was declared to be her western boundary. All the while, the whole country on both sides of that river continued to be studded by Mexican towns and cities, to be held and inhabited by Mexican people, to be governed by Mexican laws and officers, and to know no others; and matters so remained until they were subverted by the invasion of the American army. It is the extreme of absurdity to say that this act of the Texan Congress expanded her boundary to the Rio Grande. Conquest and Treaty are the only modes by which territory can be transferred from one nation to another. If it could be done by the mode adopted by Texas, all her territory would now belong to Mexico, because Mexico has *claimed* a thousand times, in every possible form, and still does, the whole country known as Texas.

These observations are equally applicable to our acts of Congress, passed since annexation, establishing a port of delivery at Corpus Christi, and a post route or two west of the Nueces. This legislation did not interfere with the Mexican people and authorities seated east of the Rio Grande.—But, if our Congress *had* passed an act in the words of the previous act of Texas declaring the Rio Grande to be the western boundary of Texas, it would neither have strengthened the right of the United States nor have weakened that of Mexico. The question of right would have been left just where it was, and as it stood before. Such is another of the broken reeds upon which President Polk leans in this his great strait.

But the President is so hard pressed that he rather unwittingly, it would seem, quotes this language in reference to Texas, from the despatch of our Secretary of State in 1842 to our Minister in Mexico: "Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, *no hostile foot resting within her* [*Texas*] *territory for six or seven years*, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory," &c. This is testimony adduced by the President himself; and, although it may prove that Texas was independent, it establishes conclusively that, in the judgment of the then Administration, Texas did not extend to the Rio Grande, or include all the Mexican towns and people east of it, from Santiago along its whole course to the cities of Santa Fe, Taos, and upward.

But the President in this Message protests that he could not assume "the responsibility of yielding up the territory west of the Nueces to Mexico, or refusing to protect and defend this territory and its inhabitants, including Corpus Christi, as well as the remainder of Texas, against the threatened invasion." To which it is enough to reply that General Taylor's post at Corpus Christi protected amply every Texan settler west of the Nueces, and the President will not say to the contrary. Mexico made no military movement on that border until Gen. Taylor was in full march to the Rio Grande. It was not until her own people and authority on the Rio Grande were invaded by the army under his command that she prepared for resistance and to defend them. The President was not required even by Mexico to yield up any territory; but, of his own will, and whilst Congress was in session, he marched our army into a country where the military force of Texas never had been but to be defeated; he, upon his own mere authority, invaded a country that was and ever had been in the full possession of Mexico, and expelled her officers and laws from it by force of arms.

Thus began the war.

The true issue, therefore, between the President and the People is not whether there existed, prior to the year 1845, as the President now argues, justifiable cause of war, but whether he, the President, had constitutional power to determine that question, much less to act as he did upon that determination. The question of the sufficiency of cause for war was one for Congress, and not for the President, to decide. Congress was in session when the order was expedited for the march of the Army to the Rio Grande, and upon that decisive and conclusive step the President failed in his duty to ask the sanction of the Constitutional authority.

To the Government of Mexico, and as between that Government and the United States, it is of little consequence *how* the war was brought on.—The war now exists, and must be fought out, unless the Almighty shall breathe into the councils of both countries at once the spirit of peace. But, as between the President and the People of the U. States, it is of infinite consequence to know for what purpose, and with what *ulterior objects*, this war is to be further prosecuted.

[The Intelligencer goes on to examine, at great length, the President's declaration, that "the war has not been waged in a spirit of conquest." It quotes the Proclamations of Gen. Kearney, the new *Governor* of New Mexico, and Com. Stockton, *Governor* of California, asserting that these Great Provinces now BELONG to the U. States, and asks, if this be not conquest, what can constitute it? It shows, that Col. Stevenson was directed to raise his California regiment of persons of various pursuits, such as would be likely to remain at the end of the war in "any territory that may be *then a part of the U. States*." It quotes from the Union of last year various indications of a purpose of conquest, and from the same paper of recent date, sundry express declarations "that the *conquered*" provinces were important "*acquisitions*" to our territory, to be followed up by "*additional conquests*."]

"What thoughts, (proceeds the Intelligencer,) were running in the heads of this Administration on its very first accession to power, is sufficiently shown by these indications. Nor, by the way, was the *thought* of bringing on a war by the advance of Gen. Taylor's forces to the Rio Grande entirely out of the mind of the Administration long before that march was actually ordered; for, on the 11th of September, 1845, many of our readers must well remember, the "Union" held the following language:

—"If Arista dares to carry out his braggart threats—if he ventures to cross the Rio Grande with reinforcements to any little armed post which Mexico may occupy on the east side of that river, Gen. Taylor will attempt to prevent him—*blood must flow*—WAR MUST ENSUE."

Arista did *not* cross the Rio Grande; and so, after waiting four months in vain for such a god-send, the Administration ordered Gen. Taylor to march his force to the Rio Grande. With what object? For what purpose? These are questions which the reader will answer for himself, if he be not satisfied with the view which, in the preceding columns, has been already taken of that matter.

The President refers to the Law of Nations as authorizing what he has done, and proposes to do, in California and New Mexico. Leaving him to settle with Congress the question how far a state of war erects an Executive authority supreme over both Congress and the Constitution, we will content ourselves with saying that, in what the President asserts to be "the right and duty of the conqueror," he and his advisers have evidently suffered themselves to be misled by the antiquated maxims of writers upon national law who flourished at a time when such a thing as a written Constitution was as unknown as the Magnetic Telegraph; at a time when all power was deemed the prerogative of the ruler, and all rights of the people regarded as gracious or coerced concessions by him in their favor. These maxims, therefore, so far as they concern the relations between our Executive and his constituents or their Representatives in Congress, have in many cases no application at all; and certainly have none when they are resorted to for the purpose of deriving from them for the President powers which are denied to him by the Constitution. The President has of himself no lawful authority to annex or acquire Territory, or to establish civil governments over Territories either within or without the United States. All such acts are foreign to his office, and, in the absence of any authority derived from Congress, cannot but be regarded as usurpations of power.

The whole idea of *acquisition* of foreign territory by casual conquest, or temporary possession obtained by force, is a delusion. Not only has not the President no power to go forth with arms in his hands and wrest territories from a foreign Power, but Congress cannot lawfully authorize him to do it. The law on that point is not only well understood by civilians of the present day all over the world, but in our own country it has been long ago adjudicated and settled by its highest Judicial tribunal. In Peters's Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, which we have taken occasion to consult, we find, at page 335 of volume 1, the law on this subject very clearly laid down as follows:

"By a conquest, the conqueror acquires nothing but a temporary right of possession and government over the territory conquered, until a pacification, and cannot, in the mean time, impair, by any transfer, the rights of the former sovereign."
Cross vs. The U. States, 3 Wash. C. C. R. 401.

"*A territory, conquered by an enemy, is not to be considered as incorporated into the dominions of that enemy, without a renunciation in a treaty of peace, or a long and permanent possession.*"
U. States vs. Hayward, 2 Gallis. C. C. R. 501.

To the same effect we find the following passage in Judge Story's Commentaries:

"In cases of conquest, *the usage of the world is*, if a nation is not wholly subdued, to consider the conquered territory as merely held by military occupation, until its fate shall be determined by a treaty of peace."

But, further, the President says, in his Message, "By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror," &c. "*the old civil Government being necessarily superseded,*" &c.

The Supreme Court has decided otherwise:

"By the law of nations the rights of property are protected, even in the case of a conquered country, and held sacred and inviolable when it is ceded by treaty, with or without any stipulation to such effect; and *the laws, whether in writing or evidenced by the usage and customs of the conquered or ceded country, continue in force until altered by the new sovereign.*"
Strother vs. Lucas, 12 Peters, 410.

It is very clear, therefore, that the United States acquires, by the conquest of the chief ports of California and of the capital of Santa Fe, no rights but those which pertain to it as the military tenant of the territory during the continuance of the war, and that the claim of title set up under that occupation will count for nothing when the two Governments come to a reckoning at the end of the war.

Upon the explanation which the President has made of his purpose in allowing, and indeed encouraging, the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, we have but a single remark to make. We are perfectly willing to give credit to the President for good intentions in pursuing this course, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Military Chieftain thus permitted to return to his country is the very individual under whose Presidency were perpetrated those delays and denials of justice for alleged outrages against our citizens, out of which our President has in his Message compiled so formidable a list of grievances as to constitute in his opinion just cause of war. There is an apparent incongruity in these facts which it is for those to reconcile who can.

[The Intelligencer here shows, in a note, that, whilst the President says that *on the 16th May* last, he "directed the Commander of the Gulf Squadron not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico," the official organ, *on the 6th of July following*, said—

"We deem it our duty to state, *in the most positive terms*, that our Government has *no sort of connexion* with any scheme of Santa Anna for the revolution of Mexico, or *for any sort of purpose*. Some three months ago some adventurer was in Washington who wished to obtain their countenance and aid in some scheme or other connected with Santa Anna. They declined all sort of connexion, *co-operation*, or participation in any effort for the purpose. The Government of this country *declines all such intrigues or bargains*."

In another note, the Intelligencer quotes the President's declaration, that before the orders were issued to Gen. Taylor to march to the Rio Grande, communications had been received from Mexico rendering it "highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our Minister [Mr. Slidell] would not be received by the government," and says, "It is curious to see how differently things were represented here by the government paper on the day of the date of the marching order to Gen. Taylor. On that very day (the 13th January, 1846) the "Union" contained an extract of a letter received at the Navy Department from Vera Cruz, stating that Mr. Slidell had been flatteringly received there, &c.—and on the 10th of the following month (February) the "Union" published the following *quasi* official information:

"*From Mexico.*—Letters were received last night in this city by special conveyance from Mexico and Vera Cruz. The letters from the city of Mexico are to the 14th January, at which time Mr. Slidell was in the city, but was expected to arrive at Jalapa on the 17th. He had obtained an escort to that place. Not the slightest insult had been offered to him, as has been reported; but he had been received with much courtesy, and he had been welcomed in the society of the metropolis as an elegant and accomplished gentleman. He had not yet been received by the Government in his official capacity—*neither had they declined his reception;* and, in fact, judging by appearances, there was no reason to believe that he would not be as acceptable to the Government of Paredes as to that of Herrera."

It is thus evident, that either the President, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Editor of the official paper, has been guilty of departures from the truth.]

We are compelled, by want of room, to defer a portion of another masterly article on the Message, from the Intelligencer.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.

LATER FROM THE SQUADRON.

The U. S. revenue schooner Forward, H. B. Nones, Esq., commander, arrived Monday from Tabasco, *via* Alvarado and Tampico.

Lieut. W. B. McLean of the Forward, brings despatches from Com. Conner to our Government, and a mail from the squadron.

The Forward left at Tampico four gun-boats captured at Tabasco, the steam-schooner Spitfire, the Nonata and schooner Mahone, Com. Conner's flag being hoisted on the latter.

On the night of the 26th of November, about midnight, the U. S. brig Somers, then lying at Green Island, four or five miles distant from Vera Cruz, sent a boat with Lieut. Parker, Passed Midshipmen Robt. Clay Rodgers and J. R. Hynson, with five men, and burned the Mexican brig Creole, moored to the castle of San Juan. They also succeeded in capturing 7 Mexican prisoners. No one injured except Passed Midshipman Hynson, who was burned by firing his pistol into some powder to set the brig on fire—he was doing well.

State of the Defences at Tampico.—This city is now well garrisoned by our troops under Col. Gates, and that gentleman is highly delighted with his new quarters. The greatest activity has been carried on by the officers of the army and navy, for several days, in fortifying all the assailable points, and we are now ready to meet all the force that Mexico can send against us.

We have heard from several sources that great disorder had fallen upon the Mexican army at San Luis Potosi. Too much reliance should not be put in these rumors. In another column will be found advices from the City of Mexico, which argue anything else than a quiet time for our army.—*Picayune.*

We expect to hear by the next arrival from the Gulf that Com. Perry has made a descent upon some important point on the Mexican coast. He left Tampico on the 2d inst. with the U. S. steamship Mississippi, the steamer Vixen, sloop of war John Adams, and schooners Bonita and Petrel, on *an expedition unknown*. The mystery observed in regard to the destination of this force argues the importance of the service that has been assigned it, but Com. Perry is one of those officers who does not keep [illegible] long in suspense as to what he is about.—*Picayune.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We received yesterday papers from the City of Mexico to the 17th of November—fully two weeks later than our previous advices from the capital.

One of the first things we notice in the papers is a correspondence between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna in relation to the termination of the armistice. Out of this correspondence proceeded the release of seven American prisoners who were with the Mexican army at San Luis. This correspondence is interesting and important. It will be found below. Santa Anna's letter breathes war so long as the Mexican soil shall be polluted by the foot of a single American in arms. Such, too, is the tone of the papers before us, though we think their denunciations are somewhat less violent than they were a short while ago.

Attention is very much engrossed by the preparations for the meeting of the Congress, which has ere this assembled in the capital.

The official journal says the Executive is anxious for the assembling of Congress even before the day fixed by law, in consequence of the urgent nature of the subjects to be brought before it. As first in importance are enumerated "the events of the war with the United States of the North; the necessity of great resources to sustain it, and to *some other points relative to this important business*." This is the nearest allusion which we see to the offers of our Government to negotiate for peace. In the same *Diario del Gobierno* in which we see this is inserted the article from the Vera Cruz *Indicador*, which mentioned the receipt of despatches from our Government early in November. The *Indicador's* article is copied without comment, from which it may be presumed that such despatches *were* received.

A letter is published from Gen. Santa Anna communicating the offer of a retired officer of militia, Col. Rafael Aguire, to raise and support ten foot soldiers at his own expense during the continuance of the war. The General accepted the offer, with his thanks in the name of the nation.

We find a paragraph indicating that the American army under Gen. Taylor might be expected from the North by way of Saltillo about the 21st of November, threatening San Luis. It will receive a terrible thrashing, says the editor, as the reward of its temerity.

Head Quarters Army of Occupation, }
Monterey, Nov. 5, 1846. }

Sir—In the convention agreed upon on the 24th of Sept., it was conceded that the American forces should not pass a stipulated line before the expiration of eight weeks, or until they should receive orders and instructions from their Government. In conformity therewith I have the honor of apprising you that my Government has directed me to terminate the suspension of hostilities, and accordingly I consider myself at liberty to pass the designated line after the 18th inst., by which date I presume this communication will have reached your hands at San Luis Potosi.

I have been informed that several Americans, who were taken prisoners at China and other points, are now at San Luis, detained as such. I trust you will deem it an act of justice to release these men and allow them to rejoin their forces under my command.

When the convention was entered into to which I have referred, I entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace; and, acting upon this conviction, I at once released the prisoners of war who were in my power, among whom were three officers.—At that time I did not know that there were any American prisoners who had been sent into the interior. I trust that my conduct will be deemed a sufficient ground to justify you in yielding to this request and to the dictates of humanity towards the American prisoners who I am told are at San Luis.

In case Major Graham, the bearer of this communication, reaches your head quarters, I take the liberty to commend him to your courtesy, and I shall be pleased to receive by him your reply to this communication, whatever it may be. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General of the Army of the U. S.

To Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief.

Liberating Republican Army, }
San Luis Potosi, Nov. 10, 1846. }

Senor General:—At 10 this morning, by an official communication of the Governor of Coahuila of the 8th inst., I received your letter of the 5th, apprising me of your intention, by order of your Government, of breaking the convention agreed upon at Monterey, on the 24th of September last, and passing on the 13th of the present month the line therein designated, by which date you supposed I should receive your communication.

Believing that the terms stipulated in said convention should be religiously observed by both parties, I had taken no step which could tend to vacate it; but in view of the obligation you seem imposed upon you by the orders of your Government, I confine myself to replying that you can, when it pleases you, commence hostilities, to which I shall correspond accordingly.

In regard to the American prisoners, let me say that there are only seven of them at this post, a list of whom is annexed; and, relying upon your representation in regard to the release of several Mexicans, I have determined to respond to your generosity by doing the same to the seven referred to, whom the Commissary of this Army will supply with $70 for their sustenance upon the road.

You remark that when the convention was entered into at Monterey you entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace. Leaving out of the question whether that convention was the result of necessity or of the noble views now disclosed by you, I content myself with saying that from the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans, you should banish all idea of peace while a single North American *in arms* treads upon the territory of the Republic, and their remaining [illegible] squadrons which make war upon our coasts. Nevertheless, the extraordinary Congress [illegible] in the capital [illegible] and the august body [illegible] judge most suitable to the honor [illegible] of the nation.

Major Graham has not [illegible]. Had he done so, he would [illegible] the manner due to his rank [illegible] and in conformity with the wishes expressed [illegible] in his behalf by you.

I have the honor to offer you the assurance of my distinguished consideration. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Senor Major Gen. Taylor, [illegible] Army of the United States of [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. WALKER'S SECOND REPORT.

This document is [illegible] official paper, but is of such length as to preclude our copying it. It [illegible] a deficiency is expected on the 30th January, 1848, of about nineteen millions of dollars, which will render necessary a loan of twenty-three millions, which is accordingly recommended. The Secretary proposes, however, to reduce the loan about $2,500,000, by laying a duty of 25 per cent. on tea and coffee, and he recommends that the law [illegible] should go into effect [illegible] military [illegible] so as to prevent [illegible] importation from being [illegible] participation of the duty [illegible]

The other subjects of [illegible] referred to in the Report, [illegible] amendments recommended to the [illegible] law. They are 1st, some provision for paying the salaries of the clerks and other officers; 2d, an enlargement of their number; 3d, the better security of the funds in the hands of agents; and 4thly, a plan, which is very indefinitely described, of facilitating the transfer of specie to distant points "through the operations of foreign exchange." Mr. Walker does not state how this last object is to be effected, but it is doubtless a scheme for avoiding the necessity of making the disbursements in specie. As Congress would not allow the Treasury drafts to be used for this purpose, we suppose some notable device of dealing in foreign exchanges is contrived as a substitute. It is also proposed to establish a branch mint at New York.

Richmond Times.

The Secretary estimates the receipts for the year ending 30th June 1847, at 31,358,731, of which from customs 27,835,721,—an increase of more than a million over last year; and from lands 3,400,000,—nearly a million of increase. We shall see whether these estimates will be verified. The expenditures are estimated at 55,241,242 09.

For the year ending July 1848, he estimates that the Tariff will produce 28,000,000, and lands 3,900,000. The expenditures are estimated at 45,781,784 51, (provided the war lasts so long.) These large excesses of expenditure are to be met by the loan of ten millions authorized in July last, and another of twenty-three millions now asked for, to be reduced to nineteen millions if Congress will lay a duty, as recommended by the Secretary, of 25 per cent. on tea and coffee, which are now free of duty.

The National Debt will amount, after this new loan is negotiated, to upwards of *fifty-three millions of dollars*, or fifty-seven if the loan be twenty-three millions.

Mr. Walker's Reports are all remarkable for their deceptive and even false statements. For instance, in this report he says, "Under the tariff of 1842 the price of bread stuffs and provisions fell, and have *now risen with the reduction of duties*, and the opening of a foreign market." That this statement is not true, is manifest from a comparison of the prices of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, in New York, in Dec. 1845 and Dec. 1846. The average prices of these articles were more than 25 per cent. higher in 1845 than in 1846, when the Report was sent to Congress.

THE CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY.—Gen. Henderson, of Texas, says that the terms of Capitulation were agreed on by him and the other commissioners in pursuance of *instructions* from Gen. Taylor; and that, as Gen. T. and all the regular officers were content with the terms, he (Gen. H.) will not condemn them, though he did not, and does not, like them.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[The following items are necessary to bring up arrears of Legislative action.]

In Senate, on the 10th, Mr. Hill introduced a "bill to prevent obstructions in Rockfish Creek in Duplin county," which passed the first reading and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Wilmington Rail Road Charter, (with the title changed to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road,) passed its 3d reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. [illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. [illegible] Ward, Wilson—16.

The bill to amend an Act entitled an Act to [illegible] Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River, passed its third reading.

In the Commons, Mr. [illegible] presented a bill to extend the time for registering Grants, Mesne Conveyances, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale and Deeds of Gift, which passed its [illegible] reading and was referred; and subsequently passed its 2d and 3d readings.

In Senate, on the 11th, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] concerning Clerks and Masters in Equity, which passed first reading.

[illegible]

A number of bills and resolutions [illegible] the intermediate stages of legislation [illegible] Senate adjourned.

[illegible]

A bill to incorporate the [illegible] Company.

A bill to amend an Act entitled an Act [illegible] Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River.

[illegible]

A Resolution in favor of Charles L. Hinton, Public Treasurer, [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. W. [illegible] offered the following Resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, and report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Edwards, of Greene, introduced a Resolution directing the Committee on Internal Improvements, to inquire into the expediency of foreclosing the Mortgage held by the State on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, and of selling the same, which was read and adopted.

Mr. [illegible], of Anson, introduced a Bill making compensation to Tales Jurors, in Union County.

Mr. [illegible], from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a Bill more effectually to prevent Frauds on the Revenue by Pedlars." The Bill provides that all Pedlars in the State of North Carolina shall, before they can obtain license to peddle, obtain a certificate from the Clerk of the Court of the county in which they reside, certifying that the articles they propose to vend were manufactured in said county. The Bill passed first reading.

Mr. [illegible], from the Select committee on the Cherokee Lands, reported a Bill to dispose of a portion of the unsurveyed lands of Cherokee county, and for other purposes; which passed first reading.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: the Bill to lay off the State into Congressional Districts; which was debated, as stated under the Editorial head.

Mr. Hackney, of Chatham, offered to amend the Bill, by striking out Washington and Tyrrell, in the Eighth District, and inserting Martin; and to strike out Martin in the Ninth District, and insert Washington and Tyrrell.

The Yeas and Nays being called for, the amendment was rejected, as follows—Yeas 6, Nays 102.

Mr. Daney, of Edgecomb, offered to amend the Bill, by striking out Edgecomb in the 22d line of the second section, and inserting Wayne; and in the 27th line of the same section, to strike out Wayne and insert Edgecomb. Rejected.

The Bill was then put on its second reading, which resulted as follows: Ayes 62—Noes 53.

[It is deemed unnecessary to publish the vote, as it was strictly a party one, with the exception of Mr. Holeman, of Person, (Whig) who voted against the Bill.]

The Register of Friday, from which the above is copied, was compelled by want of room to condense Wednesday's proceeding into the following brief space:—

In the Senate, the Bill to incorporate the Caldwell Institute, after giving rise to an exciting debate, was laid on the table; but whether temporarily or not, we have no means of knowing.

Gov. Graham is to be inaugurated on the first day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M.

In the House, a communication was received from the Public Treasurer, in reply to a Resolution, submitting a scheme of Finance for the creation of a Sinking Fund.

The Bill to establish a new County, to be called *Graham*, was killed by a vote of 65 to 38.

The Re-districting Bill was read the third time, and sent to the Senate.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 22, 1846.

THE MAILS.—We are suffering intolerable [illegible], in consequence of what appears to be [illegible] between the Postmaster and the Con[illegible] at Raleigh as to the time of departure of [illegible] from that place. Twice within the last [illegible] has the stage arrived here without even a paper from Raleigh—without even a [illegible]. In consequence of this having happen[illegible] day night, we did not receive yesterday [illegible] account of Legislative pro[illegible] received this morning, we shall be [illegible].

[illegible] a remedy will be speedily applied [illegible] the Postmasters of Raleigh and Fay[illegible] written to the Postmaster Gene[illegible] to our Representative in Congress, [illegible].

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We stated in our [illegible] President's ex parte statements as to [illegible] War were not at all particulars [illegible]. To make this manifest, we [illegible] National Intel[illegible] most able [illegible] Message, which though long, should [illegible] by every man in the [illegible] of value, eloquent[illegible] in which our Re[illegible].

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—The Governor has instructed [illegible] Colonels of the various Regiments to return [illegible] even though there be [illegible], so that, by [illegible] contiguous Regi[illegible] the Adju[illegible]. We [illegible] that this judicious [illegible] the speedy organization of [illegible] Regiment.

[illegible] we took it for [illegible] in and about this town [illegible] anxious to get at the Mexicans, [illegible] because they could not [illegible] would jump at the opportu[illegible]. But what was the [illegible]! At the muster of [illegible] Regiment on Saturday last, at[illegible] the Colonel, and [illegible], as we [illegible].

[illegible] Hotel, at which [illegible] to enlist and enrol.

[illegible] we propose that [illegible].

[illegible]—The Whig [illegible] that those who [illegible] Whig [illegible] is the [illegible] words giving [illegible] to the enemy." In Virginia, the [illegible] from Whig [illegible] was commanded by [illegible]. "Not a single company has been [illegible]." In Philadelphia, Mr [illegible] Whig Member of Congress, is Cap[illegible]. In Boston, Edward Webster, [illegible] Webster, has raised a company of [illegible] evidences [illegible] Whigs give "aid and [illegible]" to the enemy. Our exchanges publish [illegible].

[illegible]—Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor, [illegible] Gen. Kearney, and Gen. Wool are [illegible] Ringgold, Watson, Ridgely and [illegible] the volunteer force [illegible] the Whigs afford "aid [illegible]" to the enemy.

Bailie Peyton is another of the wicked [illegible] affording "aid and comfort" to the [illegible].

[illegible] Mr. Polk's own agen[illegible] "comfort" to the enemy.— "Aid and comfort" to the Enemy.—Mr. Polk [illegible] when he charged the [illegible] views of pol[illegible] "aid and comfort" to the enemy, [illegible] might be retorted, with far [illegible] upon himself. When he re[illegible] Santa Anna, the most accomplished [illegible] now in Mexico, accom[illegible] Rejon, scarcely his infe[illegible] talent, were permitted, in the [illegible] unobstructed to Mexi[illegible] at the head of its ar[illegible] councils,— [illegible] and his friends, it [illegible] be silent about giving "aid [illegible]" to the enemy! No Whig, we ven[illegible] been able to "aid" them so [illegible] to give them more solid "comfort."

Richmond Whig.

There never was a more outrageous attempt to [illegible] the freedom of opinion, the liberty of [illegible] of the press, and to make the Execu[illegible] and irresponsible, than that scandal[illegible] of Mr. Polk's Message.

HON. KENNETH RAYNER.—The speech delivered [illegible] gentleman in the House of Commons on [illegible], which we had the pleasure of hear[illegible], was one of extraordinary ability and power— [illegible] one of the most remarkable speeches we [illegible] heard. It was *the* speech of the session, with [illegible] nothing that has gone before, and probably [illegible] yet to follow, will compare.

As the Chairman of the Committee which in[illegible] the bill to Re-district the State, Mr. Ray[ner] [illegible] opened the debate on that subject, in an [illegible] speech, the arguments of which were at[illegible] to be controverted by the several gentle[men] who spoke on the other side. In closing the [illegible], Mr. Rayner reviewed such portions of [illegible] remarks as were worthy of special notice; [illegible] doing so, paid a high compliment to Mr. [illegible] Rowan, not only in terms, but in the time [illegible] to a refutation of his positions. It is but [illegible] to remark, that Mr. Ellis, by his ability, dig[nity] and courtesy, has placed himself decidedly [illegible] the head of his party in the House, though one [illegible] the youngest members of the body. To his [illegible] Mr Rayner replied in a powerful argument, [illegible] impregnable in its positions as it was clear and [illegible] in their enforcement. His reply to Mr. [illegible] of Orange was rendered particularly pointed and striking by a most brilliant defence of [illegible] Scott from the imputation of Mr. Smith, of having carefully "kept aloof from the burning sands of Mexico." The imputation was a most unfortunate one for Mr. Smith. Not only did Mr. Rayner refer with the pride of an American citizen to Gen. Scott's services in the field, his honorable scars received in defence of his country, long before the gentleman from Orange was born, but he told him that Gen. Scott had for months been imploring the Administration to permit him to go to Mexico, and that he was actually on his way there when the gentleman uttered his ungenerous imputation. He wound up his notice of Mr. Smith by the remark, that Gen. Scott's courage was not of the Bob Acres' kind, which "oozed out at the fingers' ends" in time of trial.—We do not know how far this was intended, but it received especial point from the fact, as we understand it to be, that Mr. Smith was one of the volunteers for the war last Spring, who has not thought proper as yet to make a tender of his services under the present pressing call for immediate service. Perhaps he will yet do so; but even if he should, how little will that act of patriotism suffice to atone for the light witticism, and the more venomous libel upon the courage of a patriot and a hero, by a beardless boy in comparison, whose devotion to his country consists only in "words, words, words."

After disposing in a few words of some of the small fry, (such a Curtis Brogden of Sleepy Creek,) Mr. Rayner turned with terrible severity upon the member from Yancey, (Mr. Flemming,) who had, without provocation, assailed him with most gross personalities in his ranting speech of the Saturday previous. The member from Yancey bears so indifferent a character, that Mr. Rayner would probably have declined to notice him, but for the well known use to which an unscrupulous Locofoco press would have perverted his forbearance.—Contemptible, therefore, as was the subject, Mr. Rayner seems to have felt it his duty to "let the wind out of him," and reduce him to his original nothingness. And most effectually did he perform that duty. If Daniel Webster more completely flayed Charles Ingersoll, we are mistaken. He poured out upon the head of the member from Yancey such a torrent of ridicule as was perfectly overwhelming. Even Flemming, whose sensibilities are not of the keenest kind, evidently felt it; for instead of another hour of rant and fustian, his usual impudence deserted him, and in a very few minutes he who is usually so full of words, sunk into his seat, an object of pity and contempt to the hundreds who thronged the Hall, the Lobbies, and the Galleries.

We take it for granted that the speech will be reported, and that we shall have the pleasure of giving it to our readers in full, and we have written this imperfect notice of it with a view to direct attention to it when it appears, as well as to express our highest admiration of the speech and the speaker.

Besides Mr. Rayner, Messrs. Waddell of Chatham, Paine of Chowan, and Walser of Davidson, advocated the bill; and Messrs. Dancey of Edgecombe, and Stone of Granville, opposed it. The speeches of these gentlemen were generally able.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—On the final vote for Attorney General Mr. Stanly received the votes of no less than thirty of his political opponents, viz: In the Senate, Messrs. Cameron, Speight, Street, and Tomlinson. In the Commons, Messrs. Brogden, Cox, J. P. Davis, J. N. Davis, Ellis, Edwards, Flemming, Ferguson, Gaither, Hall, Hawkins, Jackson, Kelly, Lemmond, Marshall, W. K. Martin, Murphy, McDowell, Potts, Regan, Sheek, Stone, Smith, Wilkinson, J. H. White, Wilson.

This is a high compliment to one against whom the feelings of that party were so embittered a few years ago.

ILLIBERAL CONDUCT.—A month or two ago, one of the writers in the Wilmington Commercial, who assailed our town and its projected Rail Road with so much venom, said, in reply to a question of ours, that no effort would be made from Wilmington to prevent our obtaining a Charter from the Legislature. We were gratified at the assurance, and heard and thought no more of the matter, until last week, whilst spending a few days at Raleigh, we accidentally heard of a pamphlet which had been laid on the tables of the Members of the Legislature, containing the proceedings of the Stockholders of the Wilmington Road, and the various Reports made to their late General Meeting. Among these Reports is one by the then President of the Road, Ex-Governor DUDLEY, from which we make an extract below. This Report was not published in the papers of Wilmington, as we believe is customary, and was never seen in this place, but carefully laid on the Members' desks. We refer to it with no pleasure, because of the respect we entertain for its author, and those who have sanctioned his Report, but from a sense of duty alone, which enjoins that we should not permit the interests of our town to suffer either by open or secret assaults.

We make the extract for the purpose of showing our townsmen, that Gov. Dudley, (and probably those whose organ he was,) still cherishes the idea which he enforced upon the Legislature during his occupancy of the Executive Chair, of a Road skirting the State on its Southern part, leaving out Fayetteville, and penetrating to the West. We make no complaint of this suggestion from Gov. Dudley, *a citizen of Wilmington*, though we did think very hardly of it as coming from the same gentleman as *Governor of the State*. It is natural that the Wilmington people should pursue their own interests. But we would call attention to it to show our townsmen *what they have to expect if they let slip the present opportunity of constructing their own Road!* Let us all ponder the scheme well, and let it the more determine us, if we be not already determined, that our Road *shall be* built! It it be not, with Wilmington cutting off our travel, taking from us the mail, monopolizing our former trade from the line of its present road, and our present trade from the line of its projected road, what will be the condition of Fayetteville! A word to the wise is sufficient.

We make the extract for the further purpose of showing, that the Wilmington people have not kept faith with us. Whilst we were promised that no effort would be made to prevent our obtaining a charter, we here see the President of the Road, the most influential gentleman of the place, making an array of statements derogatory to our scheme, (which doubtless seemed just to him, but which to us appear entirely unfounded,) and winding up with a remonstrance to the Legislature against granting charters indiscriminately, which, if it means any thing, (as it evidently does,) means that our charter should not be granted. We were told by a Member that he made substantially the same remonstrance personally in Raleigh. The impotency of his objections,—the feeling approaching to disgust which they inspired,—may be judged from the fact, that our charter passed its 2d reading, (the test vote,) by 75 yeas to 27 nays in the Commons, and 25 yeas to 13 nays in the Senate —100 votes to 40. And these 40 nays were probably members who vote against all rail roads. We doubt whether a solitary member has been "wheedled" into a belief of the Wilmington notion, that our road will build up markets out of the State, or as Gov. D. expresses it, "carry produce to markets out of the State at *both* ends." Certainly no one advanced such an idea in the Legislature. This fact, that no one in an enlightened Legislature, truly and emphatically representing North Carolina, in all its parts and interests, could be persuaded that our Road is calculated to injure the State, should convince our neighbors of the utter selfishness of their hostility, and restrain them from a further exposure of it. We trust that Fayetteville has gained some credit for liberality and sincerity, in keeping her faith on this subject. She has neither attempted nor desired to throw obstacles in the way of Wilmington.

There are many assertions in the part of the Report hereto appended, which we feel disposed to examine, if we had room,—such as that the Wilmington and Manchester Road "cannot cost one half the money of a road constructed from Raleigh to Camden." If ever the two roads shall be built, we shall see if this do not prove a gross exaggeration of the cost of ours.

We are at a loss to determine whether the Report is more indelicate, or incorrect, in the assertion that the State has been wheedled into a loss of near a million of dollars by the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and that "its construction South would involve the State in a further loss of another million of dollars." The indelicacy, when we reflect that the State was "wheedled" into a subscription of $600,000 to the stock of the Wilmington Road, which could not now be sold, we suppose, for a tenth or a twentieth of its cost, and an endorsement for $300,000, of which $250,000 is still due, making a total of $850,000, to say nothing of $85,000 more due the Literary Fund. We do not say the State will lose all this; but "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." The entire amount "wheedled" out of the State for the Gaston Road, was rather less than this, viz: $800,000, and if a greater proportion of it be not realized out of the Road, which the State owns absolutely, and out of the individual bonds, than is ever returned from the Wilmington Road, then we are egregiously mistaken.

But how is the State to lose another million by "chartering the continuance of the Gaston road South"? Not a dollar is asked from the State. Is it meant that the loss will be in the destruction of the Wilmington Road? Some persons think that it needs not the charter of our road to cause the loss of much the greater portion of it.

The call upon the citizens of Wilmington to "put down this suicidal course of (her) neighbors," reminds us of an Editorial of the "North Carolinian," in which a man who had killed another was charged with "*suicide*." It appears that Fayetteville is expected to commit suicide on Wilmington!

But we have too long detained the reader from the

Extracts from Gov. Dudley's Report.

"The time has come when an effort must be made to fill the broken link between North and South Carolina, or it will be filled in some other quarter to our serious injury. We have the smoothest and shortest route, and it cannot cost one-half the money of a Road constructed from Raleigh to Camden. We have surveyed to Fair Bluff, a point on our boundary, and in nearly a direct line to our Western counties. Will the liberal and patriotic people of those counties continue this Road or a Turnpike, the base of a Rail Road whenever deemed necessary, and open to themselves a market in their *own State*, and uniting our people in feelings and interest. Their iron and copper, cotton and other produce, a beautiful and healthy country, would certainly insure to our people, seeking business, pleasure, or health, loaded trains and good profits. * * * * *

"It is all important to guard the location of our Road; have no conflicting interests, and to allow no foreign influence to give improper direction to them. We have already seen the disastrous consequences of such interference in the Gaston and Raleigh Road. The location of that road was purchased by Virginia, and for what? for the benefit of North Carolina? No! certainly not, but directly to her injury; not only to carry the produce of the State to the markets in Virginia, and to compete with the W. & R. Road which was patronized by the State, and render that less valuable, but if carried through to South Carolina, to the ruin of each other. The State has already been wheedled into a loss by that Company, of near a million of dollars, and to charter the continuance of that road South, would involve the State in a further loss of another million of dollars. No person can believe in the prosperity of two parallel roads, starting from the same point and again coming together in the distance of 300 miles, in a thin population like ours. One of these lines of road having the *direction* to convey produce to markets in our own State, the other with a direction to carry produce to markets out of the State at *both* ends, and crossing the rivers above the falls, affording an opportunity for competition; the other crossing the rivers below, offering the farmer the opportunity of the use of the rivers, cheaper channels to market, should the tariff of freights be too high on the road. It should be borne in mind that the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. was the first chartered and that the other is the opposition.

"I pray you, Stockholders and citizens of Wilmington, to rouse to the defeat of this common calamity by constructing a Road to South Carolina, and put down this suicidal course of our neighbors. Let us all put our own shoulders to the wheel, and then call on Hercules; who can doubt the result—what have we already done? The Road would not only be valuable in itself, but would make the stock in our present Road valuable. We now make a profit of 3 to 4 per cent., then what would be the result if we could get clear of the *sea part* of the Line, by which so many are driven by sea-sickness and uncertainty of arrival, to other routes. The vast multitude who pass by the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and by sail and other vessels by sea, must more than double our travel whenever the Line is completed by Rail Road, offering to them greater speed and certainty, which we could then boast over all others.

"If the Legislature should entertain the slightest doubt which Line should be completed, before the charters are granted, I would respectfully suggest that they call to their aid experienced and disinterested Engineers to examine the two rival Lines on which Rail Roads are contemplated to be located, and report on the cost of the works and the probable effect they would have on the trade and commerce of the State. Granting charters indiscriminately, both in this country and Europe, has been the cause of great waste of money and injury to the country, and indeed to the destruction of the works themselves. The Legislature are the guardians of the people, and when conflicting interests come before them, it appears to me, that she should pursue a conservative course, and act for the interest of both the people and the State, and should take the best means to ascertain in what that interest consists.

HOPE IT MAY BE SO!—The Wilmington Journal, speaking of the application of the Petersburg Rail Road Company to be permitted to increase its capital for the purpose of subscribing to the extension of the two Roads through this State to South Carolina, says,—

"We do not know whether the Legislature will grant the privilege, but there is one thing of which we feel pretty certain, that the Petersburg people have not the least idea of subscribing one cent to *our* road. True they ask authority to subscribe to either road, but we opine that this is merely matter of form as regards the "Wilmington & Manchester Road." We know where their feelings and their wishes lie. If ever they do subscribe money in this State for the purpose of building any road, that road will be on the Metropolitan route. This we feel assured of, and suppose that they have only mentioned our road in order to smooth the way for the grant of authority."

"It is not expected that much above one-tenth the amount necessary for building the Metropolitan Road will be subscribed in this State; the balance, it is understood, is to come from abroad, a large portion of it from Petersburg or through her influence."

This is an assertion of "Monitor," in the Wilmington Commercial, who, without even attempting to prove his former assertions which we emphatically denied, has gone to work again with a new batch of *false* "facts," like the above. We would like to know where he got his information?

The Communication of "J." is declined, for the reason, that at this season every inch of space we can command is necessarily devoted to news and advertisements. J. will see that these could scarcely be omitted to make room for "an imaginative piece," written for the author's amusement.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 14th, Mr. Mangum presented the credentials of George E. Badger, Senator elect from North Carolina, in the place of Mr. W. H. Haywood; which were read, and Mr. Badger, after having been duly qualified, took his seat.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of allowing three months extra pay to all volunteers and regulars who have engaged, or may engage to serve during the war; and to provide for pensioning the wounded.

Mr. Crittenden, a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of increasing the pay of the regulars and volunteers, and granting certificates of merit to such as distinguish themselves. Adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to appoint the Standing Committees, (as they were agreed upon in Caucus of the Locofoco members.) They are very much the same as last year, except that Mr. Sevier takes the place of Mr. McDuffie as Chairman of the important Committee on Foreign Relations; and Mr. Dix the place of Mr. Haywood as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. It is said that Messrs. Benton and Calhoun both refused to succeed Mr. McDuffie. Mr. Badger is a member of the Military and Mr. Mangum of the Naval Committee. The Committees all have Locofoco majorities, of course.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, a number of bills were presented, among them, to graduate and reduce the price of public lands; to improve the Western Rivers; and resolutions for improvement of harbors; for pay to sick volunteers; for extra pay, pensions, and prize money, to all who serve through the war, &c.

Rev. Henry Slicer was elected Chaplain.

Nothing of interest on Thursday and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees, which do not vary, we believe, from those of last year.

Mr. Bowdon, of Ala. offered the usual resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. McConnell, his predecessor, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the debate on the Mexican War was closed for the moment by the adoption of Mr. Davis's resolution calling on the President for the orders and instructions under which civil governments have been organized in the conquered provinces of Mexico.

But no sooner was this resolution out of the way, than the debate was renewed on a resolution to refer the President's message to Committees. Messrs. Giddings, Payne, and A. Johnson spoke, the two last in defence of the Administration.

On Wednesday, Mr. Pollock offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means, as a method of raising revenue, to report a bill for the repeal of the Tariff of '46, instead of imposing a tax on Tea and Coffee. Rules were not suspended—ayes 73, nays 110.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the President's Message.

Mr. Gentry took the floor and made a powerful and eloquent speech against the President's Message and the President's conduct on the Oregon question and the Mexican war. Great sensation prevailed throughout the debate.

Mr. Kennedy followed. He placed Mr Gentry on the side of the enemy; Mr. G. repelled the imputation with scorn and contempt, as he said he despised and scorned the President's denunciations.

Mr. Hudson followed against the Administration.

On Thursday, Rev. Mr. Sprole was elected Chaplain.

On Friday and Saturday, Private Bills, &c.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State has declared a Dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, payable at the Bank on the 4th January, and at the Branches on the 19th.

NEW GOLD MINE.—We have received a very beautiful specimen of gold from a mine recently opened by Messrs. B. Coffin and others, near Cagle's Mine in Moore county.

The remains of that gallant young officer, Major RINGGOLD, have ere this reached Baltimore, under charge of the Committee sent from that city to Matamoras. Every where on the route the utmost respect was paid to his memory, by processions of military and citizens.

A NEW BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The N. O. Picayune mentions a man in that city who contends that the United States are "bounded on the North by the aurora borealis, on the East by the rising sun, on the West by the horizon, and on the South by as far as we choose to go." The greatest sticklers for an extension of territory cannot wish for more, nor do we believe they will be satisfied with less.

DEVASTATION.—By the hurricane in Cuba on the 11th Oct., 1275 houses were destroyed, and 1038 damaged!

Mr. Adams is said to be steadily recovering from his late attack of paralysis.

JUDGE FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTIN.—This venerable man died at New Orleans on the 10th inst. in the 85th year of his age. He is well remembered in North Carolina, having resided in Newbern in early life, published one of the first newspapers printed in the State, edited an edition of the Laws of the State, a Justice, and perhaps other works of local value. Since his removal to New Orleans he published two volumes of a History of North Carolina. Until within a year past he occupied the chair of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which he had held for many years. He was distinguished for professional learning and the uprightness of his life.

His estates, valued at half a million of dollars, have been left by will to his brother.

The Editor of the North Carolinian seems to forget, or probably has not the discrimination to perceive, that it would be great folly for a man to "resent" the abuse of every blackguard who may assail him, or of every dog who may bark at him. By calling us hard names, he surely cannot expect to *make* us what he *affects* to consider us!—There may even be persons who call *him* a gentleman,—evidently without the slightest effect on his real character.

From the Wilmington Chronicle, Extra.
FRIDAY, December 18th, 12 o'clock, M.

The Steamer *Gladiator*, Capt. Smith, which left here yesterday for Charleston, but without proceeding any farther than the main bar, has just returned with the Steamer *Vanderbilt* in tow. From Capt. Potter of the Vanderbilt we learn the following particulars:

The V. came out of Charleston at her usual hour on Wednesday, about 3 P. M. At 10, off Georgetown, the wind which had been blowing for some time in heavy gusts, set into a furious gale, from the East, accompanied with some rain. At about 11 the Steamer was thrown upon her beam-ends. After a while she righted, not having been essentially damaged. At 2 on Thursday morning she was again thrown on her beam-ends, her rudder carried away, both wheel houses nearly demolished, one of her masts broken off close to the deck, the Mail apartment broken up, *and all the Mails from the South* taken in at Charleston, together with the *Charleston Mail*, swept into the ocean. The Steamer righted again in a short time, and not having had her machinery injured, proceeded on her way, the wind continuing to blow tremendously, as it did until about 12 on Thursday.

By great skill and judgment, Capt. Potter worked the Steamer along without a rudder for forty miles, brought her up to the main bar, where she was met by the Gladiator, taken in tow, and both got up to Smithville at 9 last night, from thence the V. was towed to town by the *Gladiator*. The passengers who were on board bestow the very highest commendations on the Vanderbilt, as also on the management of Capt. Potter, the officers and crew, in the awful conflict with the elements.

THE SCOTTISH PIPER.

NO doubt many of our readers will be pleased to learn that W. FERGUSON RAMSAY, the unrivalled performer on the "four different Bagpipes," who has been playing with considerable success throughout the principal cities in the United States, will give an Exhibition here in a few days.

By this Morning's Mail.

Our Wilmington friends have evidently stolen a march upon us. The scheme to get the whole Legislature to spend Christmas in that town, is one of the *most hospitable* movements that was ever devised—*to effect an object!* Who can resist the influence of the noted hospitality of that town? Unless, indeed, the whole thing should appear so transparent an attempt to seduce members from the fair and legitimate objects of legislation, as to produce disgust.

We learn from other letters than the one we publish, that a prejudice has been instilled into the minds of members against Fayetteville. For this we are doubtless indebted to the troops of Lobby members which Wilmington has had in Raleigh during the whole session.

[*From our Reporter.*]

RALEIGH, December 19th, 1846.

The Proceedings of the Legislature have been, of late, unusually interesting, and I was glad to see you here in the early part of the week, to enjoy the rich intellectual treat which an attendance on its deliberations afforded.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, quite a spicy and interesting little debate sprung up, on the proposition to reduce the Tax on Billiard Tables in the counties of New Hanover, Buncombe, Craven, Pasquotank and Warren. Messrs. Ehringhaus, Street and others advocated the passage of the Bill, on the ground that a game of Billiards was a rational, refined species of amusement—a sport, which Ladies and Gentlemen might innocently engage in. It likewise required a keen, calculating *Mathematical* mind to understand and play the game of Billiards, and was a great help to the youthful mind, in receiving practical demonstration of the laws of motion, &c.

The Bill was opposed by Messrs. Cameron and Daniel in very effective Speeches. Mr. D. contended that if Billiard Tables were of such great advantages to the Student of Mathematics, instead of the advantages of this Bill being enjoyed by only five counties in the State, he thought a Billiard Table should be established in our Schools and Colleges, and a Professor of Billiards appointed, "to teach the young idea how to *shoot*." But, said Mr. Daniel, the great recommendation urged in favor of this Bill, is the *refinement* of the game. Now I am opposed to the whole breed and generation of vices; indeed they are all of very near a kin. And though the Billiard players may be a little coy of the Blackleg *brag* player at first, yet they will soon be seen "cheek by jowl" together, the sleek, genteel, *refined*, Billiard player, and the big whiskered Blackleg player of poker and seven-up. It is needless to say the Bill was killed.

The Bill for re-districting the State, has been made the order of the day for Tuesday in the Senate, where I presume another interesting and spirited debate will arise. But I have no fears as to the result, while such noble Whig spirits are there to defend it.

The Bill providing a change in the time for holding elections in this State, from the first Thursday in August to the first Thursday in June, was postponed indefinitely on Thursday last, by a vote of 65 to 45. This I much regretted, for I think the measure is required as an act of justice to the people of the East, particularly.

I regret to have to inform you of the indisposition of the Speaker of the Senate, who is I learn quite unwell, though not dangerously ill.

SENATE—*Wednesday.*—Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to inforce the States indemnity against loss on account of her suretyship for the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, which passed first reading.

The Bill for reducing the Tax on Billiard tables was then taken up, discussed and rejected.

SENATE—*Thursday.*—Several Bills, of no general importance, passed 3d reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Bitton of Bertie, presented a resolution for Evening Sessions, and for the adjournment of the Legislature *sine die* on the 5th of January. Laid on the table.

The rejected bill to create the county of Graham was reconsidered, and laid on the table.

The Charlotte and Camden R. R. bill was passed with an amendment.

The bill to charter the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company was read the second time and passed—Ayes 75, Nays 27.

Mr. McLane, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a memorial of the W. & R. R. Co., reported a bill granting a further extension of credit on the Bonds endorsed by the State for said Company; and also on the debts due the State and the Literary Fund by the same Company. Made the special order of the day for Tuesday.

Mr. Washington, from the committee on Education, reported favorably on the bill reducing the number of Trustees of the University, and also reported that it was not expedient to exempt the committee of Common Schools from working on the Public Roads and performing military duty.

SENATE—*Friday.*—Mr. Cameron presented the memorial of sundry citizens and merchants of Fayetteville, praying the Legislature to amend the laws on the subject of Auctions and Auctioneers. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Re-districting bill passed its first reading in the Senate.

The bill to establish a county by the name of Gaston, was read the second time. On motion of Mr. Bogle, the title was amended by striking out the name of "Gaston" and inserting "Watauga."

The resolution providing for equipping and paying expenses of the Volunteers to Wilmington, was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Shaw of Cumberland presented a petition from certain merchants and other citizens of Fayetteville, praying an increase of the number of Auctioneers. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Steele of Richmond, a bill to repeal an Act concerning the Fair near Laurel Hill, in the county of Richmond; which passed first reading.

Mr. Golding of Stokes, presented a Bill in addition to the Act of 1845, to prohibit the levying of Executions upon Growing Crops, until such Crops are matured. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Orange, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law that the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State shall publish such of their decisions only as shall determine unsettled questions of law in this State.

Mr. Britton's resolution providing for afternoon sessions, was adopted.

Much other unimportant business was done.

Great confusion prevailed in the House to-day, on a proposition to adjourn from Wednesday 23d until Monday 28th, for the purpose of accepting an invitation from the citizens of Wilmington, to spend Christmas day in that place. It certainly is a strange motion, and stranger still, that it *passed*. Great dissatisfaction and disorder prevailed on its passage, and various motions were made to reconsider, rescind, &c., and finally one made a motion to adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday next, all of which were voted down. I should think the matter would certainly be reconsidered and rejected on Monday, but I understand the majority are determined to have a Christmas frolic. "With the lights now before me" I believe they will go.

It is reported here that the Salisbury Company are on their march to this city.

We have quite a curiosity here, asking of the Legislature a grant of land for services rendered to the State. It is no less a personage than the celebrated Indian Chief Junaluskee, the famous leader of the Cherokee Battalion in the late War, which rendered such efficient service. He was removed, with the rest of his tribe, West of the Mississippi, where he lost his squaw and all his children but one, by death, and he has now returned to this State, where he wishes to spend the remainder of his days among the whites. He is a noble specimen of that poor despised race, and justly merits the boon he asks at the hands of the Legislature, and which I have no doubt will be granted almost without a dissenting voice.

A resolution giving him a tract of land in Cherokee county and $100 in cash, was before the House on its third reading to-day (Saturday,) but I left the Capitol before final action was taken upon it; but I am confident it passed.

RALEIGH, December 21, 1846.

SENATE.—*Saturday.*—Mr. Mills, of Rutherford, introduced a Bill to establish a new county to be called Lafayette.

Mr. Gilchrist, a Bill to amend 26th Section of 102d Chap. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Waddell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Wilmington to borrow $20,000, reported the same with sundry amendments. Ordered to be printed.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Resolution providing for the equipment and paying expenses of the Volunteers to Wilmington. After spending a considerable time thereon, on an amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson, on motion of Mr. Cameron, the subject was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Gilliam introduced a Bill to provide for an Agricultural, Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State, which passed its first reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the greater part, if I may not say the whole *sitting*, was consumed in the consideration of two questions. One, to give to the Indian Chief Junaluskee, a Tract of Land in Cherokee county, and $100: which passed its second reading with but *three* dissenting votes, and its third reading with but *one dissentiente*, and that was Mr. Webster of Lincoln. The other measure, was a Resolution, proposing that the House adjourn on Wednesday next to Monday following, for the purpose of allowing the Members of the Legislature an opportunity of accepting the invitation of the citizens of Wilmington to spend Christmas day with them, submitted by Mr. Hall of New Hanover. After a great deal of confusion, the question was taken and decided in the *affirmative*. Then followed a scene of uproar and confusion. Motion followed motion to reconsider, rescind, and to adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday next. All would not do—they were voted down, and the House adjourned in great confusion.

I understand though, that a motion will again be made to-day to reconsider—which, should it fail, will be followed by a *constitutional* showing, that the Legislature cannot adjourn, except from day to day, unless by Joint Resolution of the two Houses—and if the measure goes to the Senate it will certainly be killed. But I have not a doubt that the matter will be reconsidered and rejected in the House to-day, for I have heard of a number of the Members who voted in the affirmative, who now say they will vote against the Resolution. It is proper to remark, that the Resolution was suddenly introduced and passed upon so hurriedly and in such confusion, that a majority did not vote upon it understandingly. Indeed, I believe if Mr. Rayner's motion had been understood and put by the Chair, calling for the Ayes and Noes, it would have been killed at once—for the Members would have had a little time for reflection, and deciding in their own minds upon its propriety and expediency.

JUNIUS.

We learn that the gallant Capt. GATLIN, of the army, who is now in Raleigh, will probably be appointed Colonel of the N. C. Regiment of Volunteers. Capt. G. is a native of Kinston, N. C. has been long in the army, and was wounded at Monterey. This will be a capital appointment.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on Friday last. The three Rail Road Charters were passed, viz: the Metropolitan, the Wilmington, and the Charlotte. No State subscription is made to either, we believe.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—Pennsylvania has been called on for another Regiment of volunteers, the first being complete.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Cambria has arrived, with news to the 5th inst.

The grain market was firm. Corn had declined. There was great excitement in the cotton market, 25,000 bales having changed hands in one day, (16,000 on speculation,) at an advance of ⅛d. per lb. or ¼d. within a week. The London Standard says, "In every sense of the word, this is a movement much to be regretted, and for which there is no justifiable cause."

Trade in the manufacturing districts dull. Money plenty.

There had been food riots in France as well as Ireland.

The most prominent political news by this arrival is the obliteration of the republic of Cracow, the last remnant of Poland, by the combined powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Against which England had made a formal Protest, and France was greatly excited.

The English ports are to be opened.

The Spanish papers call on France and England to establish a monarchy in Mexico, to save that country from falling into the American Union.

MARRIED,

In York District, S. C., on the 15th inst. by Rev. Cyrus Johnson, W. R. MYERS, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Charlotte, to Miss S. C. SPRINGS, daughter of John Springs, Esq.

In Orange county, on the 13th inst., by John C. Douglas, Esq. Mr. JAMES A. COLE, to Miss JANE LATTA.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., by the Rev'd Dr. Drane, Mr. WILLIAM L. SMITH to Miss ISABELLA C. RESTON.

In Norwich, Conn., on the 6th inst., Mr. THOMAS W. BROWN, of Wilmington, to Mrs. MARY E. STOREY, of Norwich.

In Geneva, Ala., on the 1st inst., by the Rev E. Albatton, R. J. NEWELL, Esq. of Georgetown, Ga., to Miss CALEDONIA, daughter of Asa Alexander, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, ANN GREEN MOORE, youngest daughter of Frederick and Mary Moore, aged 15 years and 15 days.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father.

At Washington, N. C., on the 30th ult., Major REDDING GRIST, in the 84th year of his age, a soldier of the Revolution.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 22.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9 a 9¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$2½
Flour,	4¼ a 7¼	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—Sales of Cotton yesterday at 9 to 9¾. The Liverpool account received to-day will no doubt advance prices. No change in other prices.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has fallen to 2 12, with downward tendency. Spirits offered at 40. Timber stuff at 5 to 8. A very superior raft Flooring sold at 8 50, and Wide at 7. Corn retailing from vessel at 70 to 75. Part of a cargo of Salt sold at 33. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 6.

CHERAW MARKET—Dec. 15.

Bagging 16 to 18. Bale Rope 7 to 9. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 8¾ to 9. Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 50 to 62. Flour 4 50 to 5 50. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 45. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 9 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 3 00 to 4 00.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS

Dec. 21—Steamer Evergreen, with boat Ben Rush in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, B Rose & Son, P P Johnson, S J Hinsdale, Chas. T Haigh & Son, D McNeill, F D Breece, Rockfish Co, H Branson, J H & J Martine, J Brock-bank, J C Thomson, C P Mallett, S T Hawley, J Kyle, Hall & Hall, E C Hall & Co, D Johnson, W McIntyre, W H Tomlinson, S W Tillinghast & Co, W Prior, J D Starr, F T Ward, S Boon, E W Wilkings, H Leete, M N Leary, J R Gee, David Gee, J Johnson, W Marsh, J Huske & Son, Gardner & McKethan, G McNeill, and T S Lutterloh, of this place; and for T F Prather, E Belo, Finley & Gordon, Guinn & Hickerson, A Newsom, F Fentress, Shelly & Fields, J G Lash, W A Lash, C A Black, A T Zevely, J J & A C Blum, N P Clingman, M Boger, J H Jenkins & Co, L Mears, W H Foot, T R Tate, H A London & Co, Leach & Hunt, E Mitchel, W H Worth, M Lamon, J Butner, and W L Williams, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9—Brig New York from Dominico; Schr. Solid from Marblehead. 10—Brig Spartan from Surinam; Schr. Olive from N. York. 11—Schrs. A. F. Thorn from New York, Monsoon from Philadelphia. 12—Brigs Moselle from Providence, Teazer from Mayaguez; Schr. Jack Downing from Onslow. 13—Schr. J. D. Jones from New York, Mary Eliza from Charleston, Charles Hopkins from New River, Pearl from ditto, Commerce from ditto, Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly; Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. 14—Schr. Falcon from Matanzas. 15—Schrs. Fayetteville from Baltimore, Lawrence from Elizabeth City. 16—Brig John Crosby from St. Pieres, Martinique; Schrs. Alaric from New York, Florida from ditto, G. W. Davis from ditto; Belle from Boston, Susan from ditto, Josephine from Bath, Me. 17—Brig Columbia from Fall River.

Head Quarters 34th Regiment N. C. Militia, Cumberland County, Dec. 9, 1846.

IN pursuance of General Order No. 2, from his Excellency Wm. A. Graham, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the North Carolina Militia, the Officers of the 34th Regiment of N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to have their respective Companies at the usual place of parade, on Tuesday the 5th day of January 1847, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to all those who choose to volunteer for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, according to the terms prescribed in the late requisition from the War Department. By order of Col. Commandant,

2w] HECTOR McNEILL, Adjutant.

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT

BOARDING HOUSE,

S. E. corner of Dock and Front sts.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber has taken the well known House on the South East corner of Dock and Front streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Joseph A. Hill, for the purpose of accommodating Regular and Transient Boarders.

F. J. SWANN.

November 18, 1846. 42-10w

THE last Session of the Carthage male and female Institutes closed on the 3d and 4th December, with public examinations. The undersigned, appointed by the Trustees a Committee to attend these exercises, take pleasure in expressing, the gratification which the performances afforded. Seldom have we witnessed the examination of Students in any institution, which said more for the zeal and ability of their heads; and we are glad of the opportunity to present the claims of the Rev. Mr. McNeill and his Lady to the public.—These Institutions are yet in their infancy, and but little is yet known of them throughout the State; until now suitable buildings had not been erected for the accommodation of the Members of both institutions. The Male Academy has been completed for some time, and is one of the most comfortable and convenient houses in our knowledge. The Female Academy has been in progress for some time, and will be ready by the commencement of the next Session.

The building is two stories high, with two large rooms below; the lower rooms are intended for the ordinary academic instruction, and the upper room for instruction in Music, painting and other accomplishments.

To those who are desirous of securing good education to their children at small cost, the institutions at this time hold out great inducements. Of the capacity of the Rev. A. C. McNeill, and Lady, who are extensively known in the State, it is unnecessary to say more than that we have the utmost confidence in them as instructors, and believe that they possess in an eminent degree the rare qualification of communicating their own extensive knowledge in a manner agreeable to the pupil.

Board can be had in the best families in and around the Village at from four to six dollars per month. To those who are disposed to patronize our institutions, we can give the assurance that the moral character of their children will be as safe, if not safer than in most Villages of our State.

CHARLES CHALMERS,
JOHN M. BLACK, Committee.
SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Carthage, N. C. Dec. 17, 1846.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on the first Monday of January, by the former Teachers, Alex'r and N. McLean.—The following are the rates of Tuition in advance, per Session of five months:—

Languages and higher branches of Mathematics, - - - - -	$12
English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, - - - - -	10
Orthography, Reading, and Writing,	6

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and in the immediate neighborhood, at from six to seven Dollars per month, one-half payable in advance.

No deduction for the absence of Students, except in cases of protracted illness.

Robeson county, Dec. 12, 1846. 42 3w

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.

Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

French Gelatine and Isinglass,
for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped
hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Cologne Water, by the gallon
or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Thyme, Summer Savory, and
Sweet Marjorem, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 13th inst., a negro girl named Frances, but calls herself Maria, about 5 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, speaks low and not very plain, had on when she left a dark striped homespun frock and striped bonnet. She was purchased from a man in Johnston county named John G. Gully, about four years ago. She is supposed to be lurking about this place, or on her way to Averasborough by the Ferry. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said girl, or for her confinement in Jail so that I can get her.

ARCHIBALD McGILL.

Cumberland co., Dec. 21, 1846. 42-2wp

NOTICE.

SOME time in December 1845, I gave a Note to Rowse & Taylor for thirty Dollars, to be paid in Leather on or before the 1st Nov. 1846.

And Whereas, said Note was fraudulently obtained from me, as I never received any value for the same, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as I am determined never to pay the same.

L. SIMMONS.

Montgomery County, Dec. 13, 1846. 42-3w

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the undersigned on Wednesday, the 9th instant, EPHRAIM HETHCOCK, a Mulatto man, about 35 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, with very small hands and feet, and a scar on his forehead. Said Mulatto had on, when he left, a good suit of clothes, good hat, and shoes, and was a little lame in walking. He probably has free papers, and will no doubt make his way for some free State. He was sold at our last County Court, for the term of five years, for the costs of a suit. He was brought up in Orange County, N. C., but has been travelling about, from place to place, for several years, having every where a very bad reputation. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said Mulatto to me in Randolph county, or lodge him in any Jail where I can get possession of him.

SAMUEL LEWIS.

December 15, 1846. 42-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William R. Leggett and Sarah Pittman Executor and Executrix of the last will and Testament of Jesse Pittman, sen., deceased, *vs.* Jesse Pittman.

Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, the Defendant in this case, is not a Resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and plead answer or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard Exparte.

Witness, Shadrack Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence, the 71st year.

SDH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 42-6w

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE,

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broad Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Satinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains; [illegible] Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Lains; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woolen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very Low for Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs Cochran's, on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps; Sea Otter, Seal, Fur, Coney, Muske, Plush, Silk, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, on the South side of Hay street, a short distance above the Market, a NEW STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of black, brown, and Cadet mixed Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, [illegible] mixed Jeans, Vestings, Kerseys, bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Irish Linen, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Mousseline Lains, Alpacas, white and red Flannel, Negro and Saddle Blankets, and many other things in the Dry Goods line.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery, Loaf, St Croix and New Orleans Sugars, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, [illegible] quarter boxes Raisins, Cheese, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Trace Chains, Iron, Steel, &c., all of which he will sell low for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1846. 38-6w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Brick Row next above Brigg's Hotel, to the New fire proof Store House, South side of Hay street, next to the Market House, known as the McArn Store. J. D. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 17, 1846. 37tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McArn's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java and Laguira Coffee, St Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, Loaf and Lump do; Iron, Salt and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American ditto; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 1, 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

James C. Caraway, William T. Caraway, Thos. J. Polk, and others, *vs.* Joseph Birch, Adm'r, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor, and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway.

Petition for settlement of Estate of Tristram T. Caraway.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Birch, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 39-6w

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—

50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Boot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus. E. W. W.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

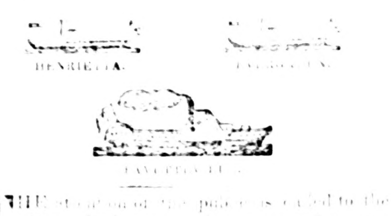
Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware, &c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 10, 1846. [illegible]



THE situation of this place is such as to enable the *Great Reduction in the expenses of getting Goods by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the Interior of North Carolina*. And also the great facilities for the transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River, by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

All Goods consigned to HALL & JOHNSON, Wilmington, N. C., with funds in hand to pay Freight, will be forwarded through that place *Free of Charge* for Wharfage, Storage, Drayage and Commissions. And if consigned to Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, with funds in hand for expenses, will be forwarded free of charge for Storage and Commissions.

This Company are running on the Cape Fear River *two Steamers* and [illegible]. One of the Steamers draws but 17 [illegible] water, and will carry equal to 750 bales of Cotton. With these facilities, and a full determination to spare no pains in the speedy Transportation of Goods on the River, they confidently ask the patronage of the public, and pledge themselves to use their best efforts to promote the interest of all who may trust [illegible] may aid, that Goods by [illegible] will be shipped [illegible] Fayetteville and Wilmington [illegible].

All letters addressed to HALL & JOHNSON, at Wilmington and Fayetteville, will have due attention.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL, Surviving Partner of Hall & Johnson, [illegible] Henrietta Steam Boat Company [illegible] Hall & Johnson, as [illegible].

The Subscriber gives notice that all business matters, as per annexed Card, will have the strictest attention, and he pledges himself to use all possible exertion to [illegible] such as may entrust their business to him. All letters addressed to Hall & Johnson [illegible] will meet with proper attention.

JOHN H. HALL, Ag't
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

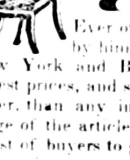
THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD [illegible] NEW ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] of the [illegible] ments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any shop in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

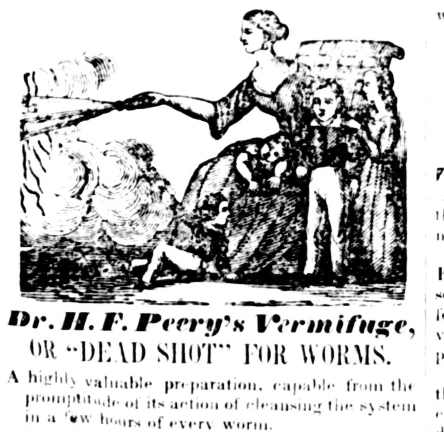
CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-y

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,

BY LEE & JUDSON,

56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find (with scarcely an exception) every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords, all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 29-3m

MONUMENTAL

Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened, nearly opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.

Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a [illegible] assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, [illegible] Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, a splendid article, gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pens, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond pointed Pens, a splendid article of Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which [illegible] can be bought [illegible] in the State.

Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. [illegible] Agent for the purpose of [illegible] Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

CORDIALS.

BY the barrel or gallon, now receiving and for sale by W. PRIOR.

[illegible]

CANDIES.

A [illegible] CANDY [illegible]

W. PRIOR.

[illegible]

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods.

A GENERAL [illegible]

W. PRIOR.

[illegible]

GREATER

Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina!!

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others [illegible] arrangements at Wilmington [illegible] FREE OF ALL CHARGE FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, [illegible] by the agent at Wilmington [illegible] will be charged.

And they further inform the public that having [illegible] Warehouses on the bank of the river at [illegible] FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods may be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town as shippers may wish.

This Company [illegible] that [illegible] line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.

Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Pee Dee River, containing 2000 Acres, about one-third of which is bottom Land. There are on the premises large and commodious Barns, Cribs, Stables, &c. &c. Also, a comfortable Dwelling House. To persons acquainted with the Land, commendation is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that in point of fertility it will compare well with any Land in this section of the State.

J. P. NELMS.

Anson county, Nov. 18, 1846. 38-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term will open on the 14th of December, and close the Academic year on the 13th of May, with the graduation of the Senior Class.

Music, Drawing and Painting; the Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish Languages; and the several branches of Science, are entrusted to Professional instructors of much experience, who devote all their time to the improvement of their pupils.

The edifice and accommodations are ample for thirty-five boarders, most of whom complete a liberal and ornamental education. These, with the daughters of the principal families of Greensborough, form Classes of most convenient size in each of the four years into which the prescribed course is distributed.

These college-like arrangements, and modes of instruction, promote good order, kind feelings, and great improvements.

The expenses, for 5 months, are $75 00, for tuition, board, washing, fuel, light, &c.; $20 00 for Music; $20 00 for Oil Painting of superior execution; $10 00 for Drawing; and for either of the above named Languages, $50 00 paid in advance.

Many patrons, competent to judge, have expressed their surprise that the high character of the instruction, with the limited number of pupils, can be sustained at these prices.

Letters for further information can be addressed to Gov. Morehead, the founder of Edgeworth, or to the Rev. Professor Morgan, the Principal.

Greensborough, N. C., Nov. 20. 38-6w

JUST RECEIVED.

NORTHERN eating Potatoes, ditto Beets, do. Onions, ditto Buckwheat Flour, Sugar House Molasses, at retail.

DAILY EXPECTED.

Rio and Laguira Coffee, boxes Cheese, Pine Apple ditto, Soda Biscuit, Powdered Sugar, half and quarter boxes Raisins, drums Figs, &c. A large assortment common Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Tumblers, Flasks, &c.

ON HAND.

Groceries generally, Hats and Shoes, 10 dozen Painted Buckets, Nests painted Tubs and Keelers, Sugar Pails, Accomac Matts, Cedar Churns, Willow Cradles and Carriages, and many other articles.

Domestic Liquors bought and sold, as also all kinds of Country Produce.

JNO. M. ROSE.
One door West of Briggs's Hotel.

Dec. 1, 1846. 39-4w

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,

1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. [illegible]

NOTICE.

DR. W. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-ly

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and [illegible] may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

[illegible] arrangement, leave Fayetteville Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the cars for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

[illegible]

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

[illegible]

NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED under the [illegible] Guarantee Capital [illegible] at the office [illegible] Wall street, [illegible] business may be [illegible]

[illegible] Agents [illegible] business, having [illegible] in a few days, [illegible] of the most distinguished [illegible] men of the State.

[illegible] will be given [illegible]

The [illegible] of this Company has been [illegible] and [illegible] provisions of the American Constitution, irrespective of all [illegible] and independent of all [illegible] control, restrictions, [illegible] all personal, legal, or [illegible] whatever of its members and [illegible] limited to the premiums [illegible] contracts," as much so [illegible] *legislature* chartered companies whatever.

The objects of this Association are purely those of benevolence and humanity, and the plan of business is especially designed for the benefit of the poor and [illegible] classes—but can be equally availed by all.

The shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital have been established at ten dollars each, and are unlimited in number, or by accumulation, over and above the premiums, for fifty years, affording a perfect protection to the insured members for unusual losses, always possible to occur, beyond the premiums, equal to any of the largest institutions of London.

The Board of Controlling Trustees and Officers are required by the Constitution to be selected from men of wealth and character, and after their appointment for the first four years they are to be nominated by the Board of Visitors and Commissioners, who are also authorized to fill all vacancies.

This institution is empowered to insure Health, as well as Lives, under special limited contracts.

Among other benevolent men, and distinguished statesmen, who compose the first Board of Visitors and Commissioners, and who have been constituted honorary members for life, are—

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, Ky.
Ex Governor Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, M. C., Me.
Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, late U. S. Senator, Maine.
Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, M. C. Rode Island.
Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, M. C. Massachusetts.
Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, M. C., New York.
CHRISTOPHER SERVOSS, Esq. of Orleans county, and
ANDREW S. POND, Esq. of Oneida county, N. Y.

This Company will be organized upon a plan of safety and extended usefulness in every way surpassing any existing chartered Company in the country, and upon a scale of magnificence unrivalled by the largest companies in Europe, with a Branch in the direction of Local Trustees, in every State of the Union.

Gentlemen will be furnished with a copy of the Constitution and every further information required, on application to the subscriber in New York, or to either of the Commissioners, at their respective places of residence.

BENJAMIN BALCH, Special Commissioner, named in the Constitution for completing the organization. New York, Oct. 10th.

The Reserved Guarantee Stock will never go *above par*, and can never fall *below par*, as six per cent. interest is *guaranteed in any event* over and above all usual losses, by the united responsibility and joint property of *its ten to twenty thousand* of insured members (which will in a few years accumulate) to the full extent of their premiums, beyond which there can be no liability in any event, either for debts or interest, affording an investment equally permanent, and *far more secure at the present time* than any *Government* stock.

I am authorized to receive applications for Insurance and for shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital. H. POTTER, Agent.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1846. 37-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Session of the General Assembly of N. C. to incorporate Swift Island Manufacturing Co. in the County of Montgomery.

Dec. 4, 1846. 40-4w

Just Received and for Sale,

22 PIECES HEMP BAGGING, 44 inch,
20 coils Bale Rope, a superior article,
60 reams Factory Wrapping Paper,
25 ditto common sized ditto,
6 dozen Collins' Turpentine Axes.

B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 27, 1846. 39tf

READ THIS!

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining one or two weeks longer, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

THE most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c., on hand, for sale at the lowest prices for cash. J. L. BRYAN.

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 30 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	$1000 55	$500 24	$80 00	$225
[illegible]	$5000 $250	966 76	445 33	67 50	1487
[illegible]	[illegible]	828 00	350 45	55 70	1750
[illegible]	[illegible]	581 85	270 20	30 70	1483
[illegible]	[illegible]	530 00	247 50	37 34	1396

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local boards, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, 15th of May, 1846, see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1846. 19-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Sterling May *vs.* Bryant D. May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Bryant D. May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 71st year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto,

For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Daniel and Angus McSween, et al., *vs.* Isabella McSween, Executrix.

Petition for Distribution.

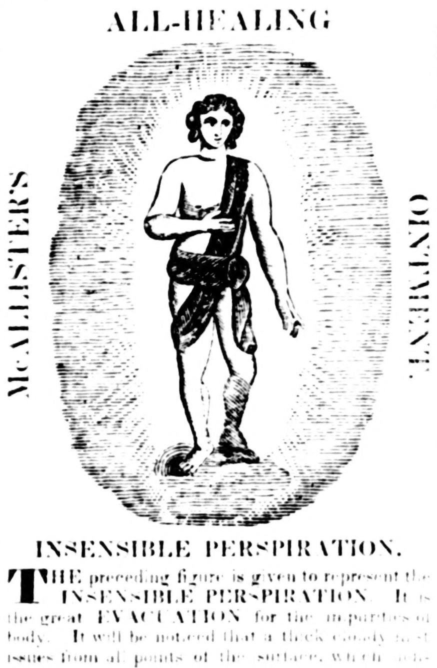
IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.

R. S. McDONALD.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

ALL-HEALING



INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homopathist deals out infinitessimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—in the BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicine were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell it a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister or James McAlister & Co. are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding country.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory testimonials as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from the State, at the North from this time until the [illegible] February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. [illegible]

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes Rec'd this day and for Sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27th, 1846. [illegible]

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter supply of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable [illegible] embracing a great variety; Calicoes, [illegible] fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, [illegible] Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys, [illegible] Cassimere Vestings; Bleached and [illegible] ings; Tweed Cloths and Gala [illegible] Bed, Negro, and Saddle Blankets, [illegible] Padding, Silk and Alpaca [illegible] Mouslin Delaines and [illegible] and Muslin Delaines [illegible] Bon. plaids and [illegible] Alpacas; [illegible] and Sewing Silk [illegible] and Linen [illegible] and Eyes; Red and White [illegible] mores; Tapes, [illegible] and Cloak Linings; [illegible] Caps, and Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, [illegible] fee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Tobacco, [illegible] ging, Rope and Twine; Cut Nails; [illegible] Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; [illegible] baccos; Crockery and Glassware; [illegible] and Letter Paper; Stone Sole Leather; [illegible] Pails; Brooms; Wash Boards [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms [illegible] last year. [illegible] Hay [illegible] Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September [illegible], 1846. [illegible]

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER [illegible] House as a House of [illegible] Travellers and private Boarders [illegible] efforts to please [illegible] patronage.

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS OLD APPLE BRANDY, [illegible]

For sale by [illegible] JAS. [illegible]

July 27. [illegible]

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE constituted [illegible] Agent [illegible] place. They are prepared to [illegible] against Fire [illegible] of the [illegible] any other good Company.

Applications from abroad [illegible] description of the property to be insured [illegible] attended to.

The Agents [illegible] the Agency [illegible] Fayetteville.

[illegible] W. [illegible] Agents.

Fayetteville, N. C., [illegible]

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of [illegible] in which these Wheels [illegible] of nearly 4000 of them [illegible] country, the Subscribers [illegible] in North Carolina [illegible] cost of operation [illegible] properly [illegible] of the Wheel [illegible] exceed [illegible] ers, many of whom [illegible] for their science [illegible] testify to the value [illegible] Wheels are more durable [illegible] order, when properly put together [illegible] Flutter Wheels. They will save [illegible] the water, and run well in back water [illegible] is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per [illegible]

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, by this improvement, cut from 3000, 4000, 5000, and as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faucks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLauran.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Barefoot.
J. R. Reid, McKnight.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, M [illegible].
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Bracken.
Smith & Pounds.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf